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VOL. XXII NO. 185 BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 6, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

Hindenburg's Last Testament To Nation

Hohenzollern For Reich Presidency

SECRET LETTER TO DOORN

Sensational Story Of Hitler's Bargain For Power

ALLIANCE WITH MILITARISM

PARIS, Aug. 5.

A dramatic and an avowedly authoritative account of the circumstances which prefaced Herr Hitler's accession to the presidency are published in the "Paris Soir" from its Prague correspondent, who states that Hitler first decided to become the Reichsfuehrer without consulting the Reichswehr chiefs, but ended in concluding a "veritable Treaty of Alliance" with them.

The correspondent states that on the night of July 30, Herr Hitler presided over a secret meeting which was attended 'inter alia' by Gen. Goering, Frick, Lutze and Himmler, and at which it was originally decided to settle the question of succession to Hindenburg on their own initiative.

General Goering announced that the Police had reported that Hindenburg left a political testament recommending Hohenzollern for the Presidency and a copy of the report had been sent to Doorn secretly. He suggested that the copy of the original text was in the possession of an old friend of Hindenburg's, General Oldenburg Januschau.

Herr Hitler, however, declared that he "knew how to muzzle the latter" and finally measures were prepared to maintain order throughout Germany with Brown Shirts ready to take action on the slightest alarm.

Herr Hitler on August 1, received Generals Fritsch, Reichenau and Blomberg, to whom he explained that only his presence at the helm of the State would prevent civil war, but that he was ready to give a written guarantee that on assuming the command of the Army he would never take advantage of his position to prejudice the Reichswehr.

He also undertook to paralyse Socialist tendencies in the Nazi Party and take into account the Reichswehr's suggestion in matters of internal and foreign policy.—Reuter.

MARKING THE MISCREANTS

Karachi Election Officer's Plans To Prevent Multiple Voting

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Aug. 3.

To checkmate the largely prevalent practice of false personation at the forthcoming Municipal elections, which is said to exist in several cases up to about 30 per cent, Mr. K. N. Ramasuba Iyer, the Chief Officer of the Karachi Municipality, who is also the returning officer for the elections, is adopting ingenious devices and strong measures.

To prevent illiterate men to vote falsely at another booth after they have recorded their votes in one booth, a sharp ink specially prepared with the aid of a chemist for this occasion will be applied to their thumbs. This ink will not disappear for two days afterwards.

Some unscrupulous candidates are, however, reported to be busy discovering chemicals to erase this impression but the composition of the ink is being kept a close secret till the election.

STOP PRESS

RUBBER PLANTERS MEET AT KOTTAYAM

Deputation To Viceroy To Protest Against Small Quota

(From A Correspondent).

KOTTAYAM, Aug. 3.

At the instance of the Indian Planter's Association a public meeting of the Rubber Cultivators of Travancore was held at Kanjirapally, Kottayam District, under the presidency of Mr. K. I. Thomas, Karimpanal. A number of important rubber planters of Kerala were present on the occasion. The following resolutions were passed unanimously in the meeting.

"As the quota allotted to South India is insufficient, this public meeting resolves to request the Internation Rubber Committee to increase the quota. To find out the means to save the Rubber Planters from the harmful Rubber Restriction Scheme, this meeting requests the Governments of Travancore, Cochin and India, not to accept the scheme until the present drawbacks are remedied. A deputation consisting Messrs. Chenganacherry K. Paramaswaran Pillai (Retired High Court Judge and leader of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Council) Thariathu Kunjithemmen, M. L. C. and Paul Louis of Cochin, should be sent to the Viceroy and the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin to submit memorials explaining clearly the necessary changes in the present restriction scheme. This meeting resolves that the Rubber Growers Association at Kanjirapalli should be changed to be a branch of the Indian Planters Association.

SCHOOL FEES TO BE REDUCED BY 50 PER CENT.

In the Legislative Assembly a resolution requesting the school fees to be reduced by 50 per cent was brought from the non-official block which was passed with a great majority. The Education Director Mr. Statham accepted the idea evolved in the resolution but he told the house that the present rate of fees in High Schools and Colleges could not be reduced and in lower classes a small decrease in the rate of fees may be anticipated.

A CONVICT HANGED.

A convict sentenced to death by the High Court was hanged in the early morning yesterday in Central Prison.

GORUKHPUR FLOODED

5,500 Persons Rescued, Also Cattle

CALL FOR IMMEDIATE HELP

Sjt. Hanuman Prasadji, the editor of "Kalyan" wires from Gorukhpur to a friend in Bombay, dated August 3:—

"Gorukhpur is flooded. 5,500 persons are rescued. They are being fed by us at Gorukhpur. Food is also supplied in villages by boats.

Rescue work of cattle also continues."

Please request your friends for immediate help."

SUICIDE TO ESCAPE PUBLIC DISGRACE

Story Of Young Widow's Tragic End

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Aug. 3.

How a young widow, in order to conceal her sin, burnt herself to death is revealed here.

One Gujarati girl, aged 24 years, who was a widow for the last eleven years, was recently admitted into the Lady Dufferin Hospital under a fictitious name and two days after delivery she suddenly disappeared with her child, who was afterwards discovered at midnight in a covered drain by some passerby, who, on hearing the cries of the child, rescued it and gave it back to the hospital, where the child is under proper care.

After investigations for two days, the police succeeded in locating the mother and went to the latter's house at midnight but returned as the woman concealed herself in a big building. The next morning when the police again visited the house, they were surprised to hear that the woman had burnt herself by pouring kerosine on her body in order to escape both the clutches of the police and the disgrace of public exposure. After three days' agony at the Civil Hospital the poor widow ultimately succumbed.

SARDA AS CHAIRMAN

Ajmere Municipality Nominated

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMERE, Aug. 3.

The first meeting of the newly nominated Ajmer Municipal Committee was held this morning in the Municipal Board Room, with Major G. L. Betham, Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, in the chair. All the members were present and a heavy agenda, including appointment of the senior and the junior Vice-Chairman and various sub-committees and their conveners, was disposed of.

Before the commencement of the actual proceedings the chairman welcomed the members and asked them to do their best in the performance of the duties with which they had been entrusted.

Diwan Bahadur Har Bilas Sarda M. L. A. and Rai Sahib Gopi Nath were appointed the Senior and the Junior Vice-Chairmen respectively. Conveners and members for the various sub-committees were appointed in the following departments; Public Works, Garden Nazul, Public Health, Finance and Octroi, Hackney Carr, Taxes, Leasing, and Tehbazari, Bye-Laws, Water-Works, Lighting, Stores Education and Library.

Monarchy FOR Austria?

ROME, Aug. 5.

It is understood that Archduke Otto Hapsburg will meet Signor Mussolini here after the latter returns on August 10 from the naval manoeuvres.

It is rumoured that Chancellor Schuschnigg also will be present.

Great excitement prevails in the Hapsburg circles here.

It is thought that the Duce adopted favourable attitude to the question of the restoration of Monarchy.—Reuter's Special.

GANDHIJI CALLS ANEY TO WARDHA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

A report has been received here that Mr. Aney has been requested by Gandhiji to be by his side at Wardha between 11th and 14th August.

Mr. Aney is leaving Benares for Yeotmal to-night.—A. P.

NEW PROTECTIVE TARIFF AFFECTS "POULTRY"

Serious Situation In Srimulam Assembly

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 4.

The Srimulam Assembly to-day passed Nem. Con. an adjournment motion to discuss the serious situation arising out of the sanction given by the Governor of Ceylon and Secretary of State for the Colonies to new protective tariff affecting egg, vegetables, animal and vegetable ghee, ginger edible fish oil and betel leaves. Non-official members voted for the motion and officials remained neutral.

EFFECT ON POULTRY.

The mover and other speakers pointed out that poultry farming, which was an important industry in the State, would be seriously affected by the aforesaid sanction and Travancore should therefore, take immediate action.

The Chief Secretary, on behalf of the Government assured the House that the Government realised the feeling roused on the subject and would take the earliest opportunity to bring the matter to the notice of the Government of India to whom a full report of the discussion would be sent.

Earlier in the day, the grant under Excise Rs. 59,6650 was made.—A. P.

LT.-COL. MACLAREN DEAD

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

Death has occurred to-day of Lieut.-Col. J. F. MacLaren, I.M.S., (retired). The deceased was over 80 and was formerly Civil Surgeon Allahabad, where he resided after retirement.—A.P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. K. McI. Kemp arrived at Government House.

GANDHIJI AT WARDAGANJ

Exhausted But Cheerful After Completion Of Tour

WARDAGANJ, Aug. 5.

Mahamaji, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and party including Mr. Mahadev Desai, Kaka Kalelkar, Thakkar Bapa and others arrived to-day morning at Wardaganj by mail.

Gandhiji was received by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mrs. Bajaj and party. Mahatmaji returned to Ashram after two days less than a year.

Gandhiji has lost 10 pounds weight during this tour.

His weight immediately on arrival was recorded at 100 lbs. He is slightly indisposed, but looks cheerful.

Mahatmaji is staying in the terrace of the Ashram where he stayed during his last visit.

The Civil Surgeon of Wardha, Dr. Sherlekar and Dr. Warad Pande examined Gandhiji soon after his arrival. He has no temperature, and his pulse is 62 per minute. His blood pressure is 142 syoslic and 98 diastolic.

It is essential that Gandhiji must have complete rest as his weight has been reduced to 100 lbs.

Mahatma Gandhi was closetted with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj after his medical examination. Seth Jamnalal would, in the ordinary course, have remained near Mahatmaji during the week of fast, but being strongly urged by Gandhiji to get his ear treated at Bombay, which in the opinion of medical advisers must be commenced at once. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj left for Bombay this afternoon.—United Press.

MARRIAGE SENSATION IN AHMEDABAD

Miss Vinodini Nilkanth Weds Radio Engineer

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 5

A sensation was created in the city when the news spread that Kumari Vinodini Nilkanth, daughter of Lady Vidyagauri, was married to Mr. Manubhai Lalbhai Parikh, who is a Visashrimali Jain and is conducting the Ahmedabad Radio Company. Manubhai's present wife Smt. Sharda aged about 25 and their 3 sons are living and there was nothing wrong nor was there any quarrel in the family. It is said no consent was given by Lady Vidyagauri for this marriage which was kept a secret up to the last moment.

Miss Vinodini who at present is the Head Mistress of the Municipal Girls' High School has informed the Administrative Officer Mr. P. K. Desai, of her marriage, asking leave for a month and half stating that she had to leave Ahmedabad.

"ADOPTED UNWARRANTED LAW"

Session's Judge's Strictures On Magistrate

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

Strong criticism of the City Magistrate of Allahabad was uttered by Mr. Mulla, Sessions Judge, Allahabad, who set aside the Magistrate's order directing the prosecution on charges of perjury and fabricating evidence of Mr. M. D. Darbari, a partner of the Calcutta branch of the firm of Messrs. Billimoria and Co. registered auditors, in connection with the accounts of the Lower Ganges and Jumna Electricity Distributing Co. The Sessions Judge remarked that the Magistrate had been carried away by zeal for procedure and adopted unwarranted law. The Judge held that there was no justification for putting Mr. Darbari on trial. —A.P.

U. P. Raises Standard Of Revolt

DRIVE AGAINST C. P. B.

Workers' Conference Decides To Fight Council Programme

ALLAHABAD Aug. 5.

A Conference of Congress Workers held this morning at Babu Purshottamdas Tandon's residence is understood to have decided to support Rafi Ahmed Kidwai's proposal to carry on a campaign against the participation of Congressmen in the Council elections.—A. P.

NO ENTERING LEGISLATURES

Kidwai To Lead Revolt Against Congress

ALLAHABAD, August 5.

Despite the recent resolutions of the Congress Working Committee at Benares, Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, who has just been released from the jail proposes to initiate a campaign of revolt against the policy of the Congress favouring legislative elections and is holding a meeting of Congress workers in consultation with Babu Pursottam Das Tandon to organise opinion against the decision of the A. I. C. C. permitting Congressmen to participate in the elections and calling upon Provincial Congress Committee to advise Congressmen not to take part in the coming Assembly elections and not to help Congress Parliamentary Board's election camapign.—A. P.

CRITICAL POSITION OF CONGRESS

Seth Govind Das On C.P.B. Withdrawals

BENARES, Aug 5.

Seth Govind Das interviewed by the "United Press" on the resignation of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney, said: Resignation from the Parliamentary Board of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney is unfortunate U. P. Bihar, and C. P., are equally affected by the resignations. The position of the Congress has been rendered critical."

Seth Govind Das added that in spite of all differences and party feelings he felt the Congress will surely become successful in its new adventure on Council entry in the forthcoming elections.—United Press.

Kanara Peasants Need Lakh Of Rupees

Measures For Immediate Sustenance Relief

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Aug. 4.

The Kanara Farmers Relief Committee met at Belgaum on 2nd August in Sjt. Gangadhararao's house and held continued sittings till the 3rd evening. The members who toured through the Ankola and Siddapur Talukas submitted their report. All the problems regarding the relief to be given to the suffering farmers were thoroughly discussed.

Measures to be taken as regards immediate sustenance, relief, provision of cattle, seed and other agricultural equipments in the case of those utterly in need, provision for families utterly incapable of supporting themselves, provision for the building of homes in the case of those whose houses have been ruined, and other matters concerning the sufferers were discussed and decisions taken.

It was decided to issue a statement on the present situation in Ankola and Siddapur. It was estimated that the relief measures require not less than a lakh of rupees. The statement and appeal are being issued to the press. Messrs. Gangadhararao Deshpande, H. S. Kowjalgi, R. S. Hukkerikar, R. S. Haldipurkar, S. R. Haladipurkar, N. G. Joshi, H. R. Mohare, S. K. Hosmani and D. P. Karmarkar were present at the deliberations.

Sjt. Divakar and Sjt. G. S. Gulavadi were also present and assisted the committee with their advice. Sjt. Divakar was co-opted as member and elected additional Secretary to the Committee.

U. P. Zamindars Move To Protect Their Interests

NEW PARTY FORMED

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

A new party known as the National Agriculturist Party was formed to-day at a meeting of about 100 Zamindars of Agra presided over by Nawab Sir Muzammilulla Khan. The object of the party was defined as to strive for the betterment of the country generally and the protection of landed interests in particular. The Nawab was elected president. Among vice-presidents are the Nawab of Chhattari, Nawab Sir Mahomed Yusuf, the Maharajkumar of Vizainagaram and the Secretary to the Raja of Tirwa. Branches of the Party will be established in every district.—A. P.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

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Indoportuguese Europe Returned, wellplaced desires to meet lady with view to matrimony. Apply with Photographs and particulars, Box No. 2790, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications are invited for the post of Weaving Master with previous experience of fine counts and fancy weaving. Applications will be treated as confidential. Apply to the Manager, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (8753).

Wanted an A. D. C. to His Highness, salary up to Rs. 700 according to qualifications. Should have thorough knowledge of English and Hindi. Preference will be given to those knowing Urdu as well. Must know riding and sports, such as tennis, etc. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before 15th August, to Private Secretary to His Highness Manaraj Alwar, C/o Thos. Cook and Sons, Ltd., Bombay. (8755).

Wanted a Stenographer. Salary up to Rs. 500 per month. Minimum speed 200 words per minute in English. Sound knowledge of English essential. Preference given to applicant knowing Hindi. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with copies of testimonials and photograph which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before 10th August, to The Private Secretary to H. H. Alwar, C/o Thos. Cook & Sons. (8756)

Wanted.—An A. D. C. well learned in English and Hindi preferably Urdu also, must know riding and sports, such as, Tennis, etc. Apply immediately in writing with photograph without which no applications will be considered to the Private Secretary to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Maharaj Alwar, Moti Mehal, Lucknow. (8757)

Applications are invited for the following posts, so as to reach the Chairman, Board of Management, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital & Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on or before the 15th August, 1934. (1) Hon. Surgeon, F. R. C. S., (England), (2) Hon. Physician, M.D. (London) or M. R. C. P. (London), (3) Hon. Lady Doctor (Obstetrician & Gynaecologist) with higher qualifications on an honorarium of Rs. 150 per month. The applications must be accompanied by two recent copies of testimonials. The candidates should state their age, experience if any and appointments held. The post will be for a period of 3 years in the first instance, with two months notice on either side. (8730)

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted.—Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon, initial salary Rs. 80 rising up to 120 with free quarters. Apply to the Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, with copies of testimonials and reference if any. (8754).

Wanted a graduate strong in English and Science. Apply Secretary R. D. Eng. School, Mundra. (2791).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let.—One big Shop in Red House, Parsi Bazar St, the shop is situated in the front of the building. All the adjoining shops are Stationer's shops. Full particulars from the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Benares Hindu University Admission examination is recognised by all universities and boards for purposes of entrance to the Intermediate classes. Senior Cambridge Institute has opened a separate department for the same with efficient and experienced members on the Staff. An enquiry will convince you. Apply, opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back. (8751).

Punjab Matriculation And Rajputana Intermediate classes. Best arrangements for private students. Wide choice of subjects and languages. Individual attention and efficient coaching. Apply The Senior Cambridge Institute, Opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back. (8750)

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Excellent Small-loans Facilities Eradicate Domestic—Difficulties. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2777).

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Wanted—Agents for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay 50. Scurity Rs. 50 Apply M.S. Manmohan Kumar, Ludhiana.

Wanted Selling Agents for High Class Cigarettes. Apply to Pioneer Tobacco Co., Ltd. 106, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. (8442).

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Influential and Hard-Working Agents are required in all large cities and towns of India, Burma and Ceylon to push the sale of our products on Commission Basis. Liberal Terms. Apply to Vishnu Weaving Works, Cotton and Silk Piece Goods Manufacturers, Chovva (N. Malabar). (2751).

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(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS AND Co.,
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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RUKHIABAI, mother of Abdul Kader Bowla, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

NOTICE is further given that the undermentioned title-deeds of the said property are said to have been lost or misplaced:—

1. Deed of Sale for Rs. 3,000 dated 9th December 1869 between Parwatibai widow of Harry Ganoo Mukund Hari and Sakoobai widow of Dama Ganu registered at Volume 26 pages 298 to 304 Bhuleshwar Sub-Registry S. No. 789.

2. Conveyance dated 10th December 1895 from Merwanji Mancherji and Hormusji Mancherji Cama to Merwanji Mancherji and Hormusji Mancherji Cama registered at Vol. 716 of Book No. 1 at pages 114 to 153. S. No. 3327A.

3. Conveyance dated 14th July, 1896 from Merwanji Mancherji and Hormusji Cama to Pundlik Ganesh registered at Vol. 760 of Book No. 1 at pages 174 to 180. S. No. 1967A.

4. Conveyance dated 31st March 1897 from Pundlik Ganesh to Chunilal Nihalchand registered at Vol. 811 of Book No. 1 at pages 91 to 95, S. No. 507A.

5. Mortgage dated 21st April, 1908 from Chunilal Nihalchand to Jeejeebhoy Nowroji registered at Vol. 1578 of Book No. 1 at pages 146 to 156, S. No. 1128A.

6. Reconveyance dated 30th December, 1909 from Jeejeebhoy Nowroji to Chunilal Nihalchand registered at Vol. 1749 of Book No. 1 at pages 217 to 223, S. No 883A.

7. Conveyance dated 30th December, 1909 from Chunilal Nihalchand to Ahmedalli Hamidoodin bin Shaik Vallibhoy registered at Vol. 1713 of Book No. 1 at pages 327 to 334, S. No. 47A.

8. Conveyance dated 17th May, 1913 from Ahmedalli Hamidoodin bin Shaikh Vallibhoy to Ayeshabai widow of Abdul Rahim Haji Tyeb registered at Vol. 2027 of Book No. 1 at pages 220 to 226. S. No. 1916A.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property or the said title-deeds by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Bombay Life Building, 45-47, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure redeemed, containing by admeasurement 445 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 275, New Nos. 1914 and 1915 and Old Survey No. 284 and New Survey No. 579 and Cadastral Survey No. 2284 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 4632-4634 and Street No. 63E Fanaswadi and which said premises are situate at Fanaswadi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Balkrishna Bhivaji Tanaji, on or towards the West by a Public Passage, on or towards the North by the property of Purshottam Shreenathji and on or towards the South by the property of Annabai widow of Moroba Narayan, and are now occupied by the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1934.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8752

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CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AT MATHARPAKADI. MAZAGAON.

By order of Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas, attorneys for the parties, concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 15th August, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on site, all that piece of leasehold land known as Abaji Bhaskar's Fazendari land, situate at Matharpakadi, Mazagaon, Bombay together with house thereon, admeasuring about 192 square yards and registered by the collector of municipal rates and taxes under "E" Ward No. 5940, Street No. 17 and Cadastral Survey No. 457 and Survey No. 1,3695 and 1,3702.

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Legal Notices

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All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at 3rd Khetwadi Lane, and known as Vaso Bhuvan (Zarina Cottage) without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2009, New No. 9139, Old Survey No. 704 and New Survey No. 5409 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 1770-1771, Street No. 10 and Cadastral Survey No. 672 of Girgaum Division and containing by admeasurement 560 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by the said Khetwadi 3rd Lane, on or towards the West partly by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Batliwala and others and partly by the property of Monghibai, widow of D. Shamji on or towards the North by the property of Monghibai widow of D. Shamji and on or towards the South by the property of Thakorelal Mohanlal and Bai Lalitagavri and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor or his tenants.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1934.

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TILAK'S MEMORY IMMORTALISED BY MRS. NAIDU'S ORATION

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE (By Mail).

Glowing tributes to the life and work of the late Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak were paid last night by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided over the Anniversary Celebrations of the Lokamanya Tilak organised under the auspices of the Bangalore District Congress Committee and the Maharashtra Mandal.

MEMORY IMMORTALISED.

Mrs. Naidu in a fervent speech appealed to the youth of Bangalore to emulate the noble example set up by this valiant fighter for National freedom. The late Lokhamanya Tilak taught India her national self-respect. "Why do we commemorate the memory of a great man like the Lokhamanya" she would ask? "Millions die, kings perish, worlds and continents disappear and are forgotten altogether, but the memory of a great poet, prophet or patriot is immortalised in the history of humanity for he represents truly the soul of the people. Lokhamanya was one of the noble band of makers of modern India who had awakened in the hearts of the slumbering masses their long-lost thirst for liberty. His whole life was a practical exposition of his high ideals. He was a realist in the finest sense of the world. It was not possible for him to separate practice from precept, and throughout his long years of struggle and self-sacrifice, he triumphantly translated his ideals into action. The great gospel of Mahatma Gandhi would have been impossible had not the great Maharashtra leader paved the way for him (Applause)".

FORGET NOT "BALL, PAL, AND LAL."

"Let us not forget the sacrifices and sorrows undergone by the pioneers in the struggle for India's freedom—Bal, Pal and Lal", Mrs. Naidu continued, "I wonder how many of you have the privilege of sharing their national life. How many of you realise that they had opened out to you the doors of freedom? To the younger generation, they are perhaps mere fables and to some they are alas mere names." The late Lokhamanya was considered by some as a conservative in social reform. The speaker had no quarrel with that. Tilak felt rightly that the enforcement of principles of social reform would be ineffective without quickening the consciousness of the people by a comprehensive programme of mass education, meaning by that term not the learning of 3 R's alone, but education in the true sense of the word i.e. drawing out of the masses the potentialities for material and moral progress and cultural appreciation. Unless the mass mind was quickened into a consciousness of a high standard of living, a fine appreciation of the beauty of life and a quick perception of harmony in the order of things, there could be no true national evolution. Great men like Tilak and Mahatmaji realised fully that assimilation of knowledge by a few leaving aside the masses, was of no use. If they wanted to march forward, knowledge should cease to the privilege of the classes but come down to the rank and file of the country.

TILAK'S LEGACY

"'Swaraj is my birth-right and I shall have it." This was the legacy left behind by the Lokhamanya, continued Mrs. Naidu. "Let us realise that whatever be the position of duty we are called upon to fulfil in this world, we form the links of a golden chain that binds us to the Lokhamanaya. Let no one say 'Who am I, I'm so small: 'but let every one be proud that he had been afforded the privilege of vindicating our national self-respect enshrined in the legacy left by Tilak."

Mrs. Sharadabai Sindhe, then delivered an address on the life and work of Lokhamanya Tilak, which was listened to with rapt attention.

With the usual vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

INDIANS OVERSEAS CONFERENCE ALONG WITH CONGRESS SESSION?

Dr. Sundaram Appeals For Wide Support From All Political Parties And Communities

VIZAGAPATAM (By Mail)

Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Director, Indian Institute of International Affairs, in a statement to the Associated Press says:

The Indian Colonial Association of Etawah is to be congratulated on the projected conference on Indians Overseas to be held alongside of the Indian National Congress at Bombay in December next. Even though the Congress has taken great interest in the question of Indians overseas during the past 50 years, this will be the first regular conference to be held in India to implement methods for the protection of Indian interests abroad.

CRISIS OF INDIANS ABROAD

Hundred years ago Negro slavery was abolished in the British Empire and as a consequence indentured Indian Emigration was brought into existence primarily to support British Colonial Industrial Enterprise. A hundred years of Indian emigration abroad has naturally left behind a crop of problems, which merit close scrutiny by the mother country. It would be truism to say that there was at present a crisis in the position of Indians Overseas.

The Indians Overseas Conference will have as its primary duty a vast amount of stock-taking of the position of Indian interests abroad. It should be given wide support from people belonging to all political parties and communities. A few resolutions will not do much good. It is now a question of preparedness.

COMPREHENSIVE AGENDA

A comprehensive agenda for the conference must be prepared and circulated widely sufficiently in advance, and Committees on the following and other questions must be appointed to submit authoritative reports:

1. Legal position of Indians abroad.
2. Their economic status.
3. Problems of permanent settlement.
4. Colour bar.
5. Transplantation of Indians from one country to another.

Some sort of definite 'liason' must be established between the projected conference and the Indian National Congress. I appeal to all Leaders of Public Opinion and the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay to give this Conference their unreserved support with a view to making it a definite success.—A. P.

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Arya Samaj Activities In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) August 5.

Under the auspices of the Hyderabad Arya Samaj, a Christian lady has been received into the fold of the Samaj after 'Shuddi' and given the name of Droupathi.

Similarly two Muslims Jaffer Hussein and Abdul Karim have been converted and given the names of Seshadri Iyengar and Mallayya.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Vernacular Must Be Medium Of Instruction

Satyamurthy Congratulates Osmania University On Its Great Success

HYDERABAD (Deccan), By Mail.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, the Madras Swarajist leader, arrived Hyderabad on Friday morning, on short visit.

Addressing a large gathering of students under the auspices of the Nizam College Union, the same evening, Mr. Satyamurthi spoke at some length on "Some Thoughts on Education," Chief Justice Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur presiding.

STUDENTS OF FUTURE.

Mr. Satyamurthi's speech was a blending of the students' role in India's political future and of academic considerations, in the course of which he emphasised that with the dawn of Swaraj, the country, would need both patriots and educated men. The extent of illiteracy in India to-day was appallingly great, he declared, and he saw no way out of the quagmire of prevailing ignorance and superstition except through compulsory primary education.

In certain parts of British India, Municipalities were empowered to levy taxes for meeting expenses entailed by the introduction of compulsory primary education. He hoped Indian States would follow suit in this matter.

DEFEATING ITS PURPOSE.

Mr. Satyamurthi also expressed himself thoroughly dissatisfied at the conditions under which higher education was being imparted. He said that the prevailing tendency for long hours of work in schools, costly buildings, inefficient and untrained teachers and unsuitable textbooks were all defeating the purpose for which education was being imparted, namely, to make the individual a useful citizen of the State. In fact he attributed to these defects the very wirely prevailing tendency of students, when they have finished their education, to discard their traditional occupations and seek obscurity at the clerical desk.

Another reason for this condition of things, said Mr. Satyamurthi, was that education was being imparted through the medium of English. He was a strong advocate of the vernaculars being used as the medium of instruction, and, in this connexion, congratulated the Osmania University on the great success with which they had adopt Urdu as the medium of Instructions.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

Women's education was another vital factor, declared the lecturer. Their education should be conducted on lines which suited their requirements, and which differed from the requirements of men, "for a man is a man and a woman is a woman."

The Chairman in his concluding remarks pleaded for a Federation of Universities to avoid duplication of work.

Mr. Satyamurthi leaves for Madras this evening.—A. P.

SATYAMURTY'S VISIT TO NIZAM COLLEGE

He Exhorts Students To Respond To Nation's Call

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 3.

"Who lives if India dies? Who dies if India lives?"—these sentiments were commended to the students public by Mr. S. Satyamurthi, who arrived here yesterday from Benares in connection with the inspection of the Nizam College on behalf of the Madras University. Addressing a crowded meeting of students and professors last evening Mr. Satyamurthi said that he was obliged to choose "a safe enough and wide enough" subject, namely education. We have no reason to be ashamed of India and every reason to be proud of her.

NATION'S CALL.

India produced great prophets and philosophers in ancient times and her womb is not barren. While students should no doubt devote themselves to their studies, they should respond to the call of the Motherland in any crisis, as students in England did at the time of the Great War.

Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur was in the chair. There were C.I.D. officers present at the meeting, although the lecture was not public.—United Press.

Penalising Small Match Manufacturers

Indian Merchants Chamber's Suggestions To Govt. To Allay Legitimate Fears

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay has sent the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Simla:

The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to the serious difficulties experienced by Indian match manufacturers arsing out of the Government Notifications dated 16th and 30th June 1934 under the Match Excise Duty Act, 1934, and I am directed by them to address Government in the matter as under.

LARGE STOCKS WAITING

The first notification says that "after 1st October 193b no matches shall be sold or offered or kept for sale in British India except in packets, boxes or booklets baering a banderol..." My Committee would like in this connection, to point out that at present in Bombay the stock of matches manufactured before 1st April 1934 is about 30,000 cases of 50 gross each These stocks are so large that it is impossible to clear them out before the 1st October. Government are not, perhaps, aware that matches are sent in large quantities from this part of the country to ports in the Western Coast by sailing vessels and country crafts which do not ply during the monsoon. The demand, therefore, from these ports for matches will only arise towards the end of September, and the last date fixed by Government for the disposal of the existing stock is 1st of October. It is thus impossible to send any stock of matches to these large markets on the West Coast before the date fixed by Government.

ANOTHER GRIEVANCE

Another grievance which, my Committee are afraid, Government do not appear to have considered is in respect of matches that have been manufactured after the imposition of the Excise Duty and under the supervision of the Excise authorities. There is considerable apprehension amongst manufacturers that the effect of the Notification dated 16th June would be that these matches will also be liable to payment of Excise duty second time on such of the unsold stocks after the 1st October, even though the Excise duty had already been paid in cash on the same. My Committee feel that such a situation is one which calls for immediate adjustment and they trust that Government would be pleased to pass necessary orders to prevent that contingency

FUNDS WILL BE LOCKED UP

The Notification dated 30th June 1934 says that after 15th July 1934 no matches manufactured after the 30th June 1934 shall be issued from manufactories in British India except in "boxes, packets or booklets bearing banderols.....". This arrangements, my Committee feel, would involve locking up of funds in advance and is calculated to penalise all small manufacturers, which is hardly justified.

They, therefore, suggest that unless Government have reason to abandon the same at a later date, 'banderols' should be issued to factory owners according to their requirements, and charges therefore should be collected from them when manufactured products are issued from the precincts of the factories. In the opinion of my Committee, this would be the only method of carrying out the original intention of the Act, and at the same time allaying legitimate fears of the manufacturers.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the members of Bom. Sub. Dist. Congress Committee held on Saturday, 4th inst at 4-30 p.m. the following office-bearers have been elected for the current year.

Sjts. Gokulbhai Bhatt (President), Ramnikrai N. Mehta and Jaber Ali (Vice-Presidents), Chimanlal P. Shah and Shrimati Gangaben Patel, (Treasurers,), Sjts. Bhagwantrao Mhatre and Markanrai B. Mehta, (Joint Secretaries).

The following have been elected as representatives of the B. S. D. C. on the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committe. Sjts. Gokulbhai Bhatt; B. G. Kher; Ramnikrai N. Mehta; Jaber Ali; Bhagwantrao Mhatre and Shrimati Gangaben Patel.

INCOME-TAX INSPECTOR'S SERVANT JAILED

Charge Of Cheating By Impersonation

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Aug. 4.

On a charge of cheating by impersonation (an income-tax clerk), Gopal Ganapat of Kurla, a domestic servant of an Income-tax Inspector, was yesterday convicted by the Kurla Resident Magistrate, Mr. V. M. Jadhav, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 15 days' additional imprisonment.

The prosecution alleged that the accused cheated Gopal Aspar, a pan shopkeeper of Ghatkopar, to the extent of Rs. 60 by falsely representing that he was an income-tax clerk and that he was asked by the inspector to collect the dues.

It appears that the complainant had to pay Rs. 135-6 as income-tax for 1933-34. On March 14 last he paid Rs. 75 to the Income-tax Inspector, and promised to pay the balance on March 25. The accused, who had accompanied the Inspector, knew that. On the appointed day, payment was not made as the complainant was ill. On April 7 the accused came to Ghatkopar and demanded of the complainant the balance of Rs. 60-6. The amount was paid on the accused giving a "kachha" receipt, promising to send a "pacca" receipt later. The fraud was discovered on May 29, when the Inspector came in person for recovering the balance. The accused was arrested and later charged before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla.

CHARGE OF GAMBLING

Day's Imprisonment And Rs. 150 Fine

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Aug. 5.

Dharamshi Kalyanji Sampat of Ghatkopar was yesterday convicted by Mr. V. M. Jadhav, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, on a charge of keeping a common gaming house and receiving betting slips on American futures on the night of July 23 last, and sentenced to a day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default one month's hard labour.

The accused was arrested by Sub-Inspector B. Y. Salvi of the Ghatkopar police. A sum of Rs. 22-6-3 and six betting slips were seized by the police in the course of the search of the accused's premises

CHILDREN'S QUARREL & ITS SEQUEL

Man Arrested For Alleged Beating Of Woman To Death

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 5.

The Sub-Inspector Wada Taluka police is investigating a case in which a Hindu woman by name Kali Lakshman was assaulted with a stick on the head and back, as a result of which she had to be removed to a public dispensary, where she succumbed to injuries a few days later.

The police have arrested in this connection one Gopal Ladku, who is alleged to have caused these fatal injuries, to the woman. He will be shortly charged before a Magistrate with culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

STORY OF QUARREL.

It appears that on July 27 last, the accused's sister's son and deceased woman's son quarrelled, while they were playing with other children of the village. Kali, the deceased, ran to the rescue of her son, and reprimanded the other boy. The accused, in the course of an altercation with the deceased woman, is alleged to have assaulted her. She died on August 1.

TRIBUTES PAID TO Mr. N. N. MASTER

On The Eve Of Retirement

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Aug. 5.

On the eve of his retirement, Mr. N. N. Master, the District and Sessions Judge of Thana, was yesterday paid tributes by Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, the Government Pleader and the Public Prosecutor, in the hall of the Sessions Court, when a large number of local pleaders were present.

Mr. Master, in the course of his reply, narrating the principal events in his career of Government service, said that he rose to the high position of a District Judge from the post of a translator and interpreter attached to the Bombay High Court.

Travancore Assembly

PLEA FOR INCREASE OF RUBBER QUOTA

Suggestion Of 10-Year Plan For Harijan Uplift

(From A Correspondent.)

KOTTAYAM, (By Mail).

The third season of the Sri Mulam Assembly commenced on 28th July at 11 a.m. in the V. J. Town Hall with Sir M. Habibulla in the chair.

After the question time, Mr. Changanaserry Permesvaran Pillay, leader of the Nationalist Party spoke on the Budget.

The speaker wanted the abolition of the duty on Copra and increase of Travancore's rubber quota.

Mr. E. V. Krishna Pillay questioned the statement that the Government's financial position was unquestionably sound. There was no comprehensive financial policy.

The Industries Department was a waste. Mr. I. C. Chacko had admitted as much. There were, however, some good features as the starting of rubber factory. The speaker felt sceptical regarding the proposed paper mill for the Government was not patronising an already existing paper mill at Punaloor which was being patronised by Mysore and other Governments.

Mr. John Joseph wanted a five or ten year plan for the uplift of the Harijans. In Cochin Rs. 80,000 was allowed for Harijan uplift, whereas in Travancore it was only Rs. 10,000.

Miss Hepzeba Ghansignmonly made a plea for drinking water in villages and appointment of women vaccinators.

DEVDHAR ON CO-OPERATION.

At a party given by Mr. G. K. Devadhar before his leaving Travancore many non-officials, officials were present.

Mr. Devadhar speaking about the co-operative committee report said that they had provided the necessary material and he felt sure that his friend Sir Muhamad Habibullah would provide the required straw to make some fine bricks with which they could construct some beautiful co-operative edifices.

The soil Mr. Devadhar said was rich. There was intelligence, education and culture and he hoped enterprise would soon be added to the list. Finally Mr. Devadhar thanked his colleagues for their hearty co-operation, the heads of departments for having provided him with the necessary information.

Dewan Bahadur V. S. Subramania Iyer speaking on behalf of the guests congratulated Mr. Devdhar on the unanimous report, submitted by his committee. Such a report was rare in Travancore where members of the committee were apt to pull in opposite directions.

They were all sorry to part with Mr. Devdhar but he belonged to the whole of India and they could console themselves with the thought that very soon, the sister State of Cochin would have his services.

NOT WANTED IN HYDERABAD

Nizam's Ban On Samaj Missionary

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Aug. 4.

It is reliably understood that the Nizam's Government have passed orders prohibiting Pandit Ramachandarji Dehlavi, well-known Arga Samaj missionary of Delhi, from entering Hyderabad State.

It may be recalled that criminal proceedings against the Pandit were pending in the Court at Bidar for alleged insult to Islam, and that subsequently the All India Arya Samaj interested itself in the case.

Prominent members of the Samaj, here and elsewhere, waited in deputation on the Political Member, who promised his sympathetic consideration, and it had been expected that the criminal proceedings against the Pandit would be withdrawn.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

cases of cholera were reported out of which 9 were imported. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Southern Registration District camped at Pandharpur to supervise the sanitary arrangements made in connection with the fair. The Director of Public Health also visited the town on 23rd July and inspected the sanitary arrangements. The returning Palkhis are being closely watched. Two cases were detected among the followers of the Nivrttinath Palkhi. Necessary precautions are being taken.

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CHOLERA RAVAGES IN EAST KHANDESH

Over 1300 Attacks And 400 Deaths Reported In Past Week

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 28th July.

CHOLERA.

The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 1,963 attacks and 674 deaths against 755 attacks and 245 deaths in the previous week. East Khandesh District reported 1,341 attacks and 413 deaths against 508-121 in the previous week; Poona 153-62 against 79-41; Satara 186-76 against 57-28; Ahmednagar 85-30 against 50/29; Thana 104-61 against 25-17; West Khandesh 63-18 against 23-5; Nasik 1-0 against 10-3; Sholapur 20-9 against 3-1; Bijapur 3-2 against nil; Bombay Suburban 6-2 against nil and Bombay City 1-1 against nil.

Cholera continues to be severe in East Khandesh. The additional Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District was specially deputed to East Khandesh District to investigate and advise preventive measures. Isolation of infected villages, closing the weekly bazaars and intensive inoculation campaign are some of the measures adopted to check the spread of the disease. Usual preventive measures are also being carried out in the other affected districts.

PLAGUE.

In the Presidency excluding Sind there were in all 129 attacks and 74 deaths from plague against 105-52 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Dharwar 78 attacks and 35 deaths against 60-27; Satara 9-7 against 29-15, Poona 11-12 against 11-6; Belgaum 17-8 against 3-2; Kanara 4-4 against 2-2; Ratnagiri 8-7 against nil; Sholapur 1-0 against nil and Bombay City 1-1 against nil.

The increase in Dharwar District continued while the situation in Satara District has somewhat improved. Inoculations are being performed in the affected areas and routine preventive measures are being adopted everywhere.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox figures for the week are:—Nasik district 75 attacks and 15 deaths; Poona 30-11; Thana 30-5; Belgaum 35-8; Kanara 19-3; Sholapur 7-0; Satara 16-2; Dharwar 7-2; Ahmednagar 25-1; West Khandesh 11-1; Bijapur 1-0; Ahmedabad 3-2; Kolaba 3-0; East Khandesh 10-1; Broach 7-3; Panch Mahals 2-2; Ratnagiri 3-0; Karachi 2-2 and Bombay City 1-1. Total 287 attacks and 59 deaths against 358-69 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Six attacks and six deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week as against 12 attacks and 11 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 1 attack and 3 deaths during the week against 9 attacks and 7 deaths in the previous week; Ahmedabad district 1-1; Poona City 0-1; Bombay city 3-1 and Bijapur town 1-0.

INFLUENZA.

Two attacks and two deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week.

FAIRS.

The Ashadhi Fair at Pandharpur passed off safely. Only 10

(Continued in Col. 5)

600 Athletes At Empire Games

Australian Girl Beats British Record In Swimming

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Twenty years ago, Dominions gathered in the Mother Country swearing loyalty at the time of the war. To-day, 600 athletes from 16 Dominions collected in England in friendly rivalry and swore allegiance to the King Emperor in the name of sport.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

The opening of Empire Gameswas an impressive ceremony. Athletes wearing coloured uniforms of their respective countries passed the restrum decorated with Union Jacks on which were Sir George Truscott representing the Lord Mayor who was unable to be present.

OUTSTANDING EVENTS.

The outstanding events were the athletics finals in 100 yards race, 440 yards hurdles, three-miles race, throwing discus, hop step and jump, women's high jump, throwing javelin and relay racing, whereafter the scene shifted to the Wembley Stadium where the opening ceremony precedes the swimming events.

QUARTER-MILE.

Five heats ran in which the first two qualified for the semi-finals. Bhalla finished fourth in the first heat.

The race was won by:—
FRITZ (Canada) 1
BLAKE (England) 2
BROADWAY (New Zealand) 3
Time:—51 and four-fifths seconds.

The race was won by a yard.

Twelve yards separated the second and the third.

Bhalla who was never better than the third finished completely exhausted. Apparently Bhalla who only arrived a fortnight after the others also had 'Flu and not yet properly fit. Mumby, Manager said he was disappointed at Singh's performance in Hop Step and Jump which was much below the usual form.

FINALS: HUNDRED YARDS.

SWEENEY (England) 1
THEUNISSEN (S. Africa) 2
YOUNG (Scotland) 3

The race was won by foot. Same length separated the second and third.

Time:—Ten seconds.

THREE MILES.

BEAVERS 1
ALLEN 2
BURNS 3
(All England).

The race was won by 20 yards.

Time:—14 minutes, 32 and three-fifths seconds.

THROWING DISCUS.

HART (South Africa) 136 feet 3 inches 1
ENGLAND threw 132 feet eight inches 2
PRENDERGAST (Jamaica) 130 feet 3

WOMEN'S: 660 YARDS RELAY.

CANADA 1

One minute 14 and two-fifths seconds (British record).

ENGLAND 2
SCOTLAND 3

The relay was won by one-and-half yards.

WOMEN'S HIGH JUMP.

CLARK (South Africa) .. 1

Five feet three inches British record.

DAWES (Canada) ——— 2

Five feet, two inches.

CANADA'S LEAD.

At the Wembley Empire Swimming Pool aquatic events the Empire Games commenced and postponed after the ceremony.

Bath was crowded with over 5000 and 2000 were turned away. Only one final was decided, namely Women's highdiving. The winner was Macready (England) with 30 point 74 points; Thompson (Australia) 27 point 60; Cousens (England) 27 point 36.

In the remaining events, heats of which were held to-day, Canada won five, England four, South Africa and Scotland two each, Australia one.

The standard of ladies swimming was better than men.

Miss Dennis (Australia) broke British record for heat 200 yards breaststroke in two minutes 52 and one-fifth seconds.

ENGLAND WINS THREE FINALS

Surprising Eliminations In First Round

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Forty thousand the biggest crowd in White City since 1908 Olympiad saw four British records smashed in the opening day of the British Empire Games.

Eight finals were decided; England won three, South Africa two; Scotland and Australia one each.

The records smashed were: Hop, step and Jump: Metcalfe Australia) 51 feet three and half inches.

Women's 80 yard Hurdles Green: (England) 11 and nine-tenths seconds; Women's high-jump Clarke (South Africa) five feet three inches; and Women's 660 yards relay, Canada, one minute 14 and two-fifths seconds.

The general standard was excellent.

The greatest thrill was provided by Beavers of Yorkshire's amazing burst in the last lap to win three miles, though Sweeney army officer, brought the crowd on their feet by his brilliant victory in sprint. The greatest disappointments were sprinters Pearson (Canada), Vernieux (India), Miss Burke (South Africa) world record holder for hundred yards, all of whom were well fancied, being eliminated in the first round.

WOMEN'S HIGH JUMP.

Though Canada and Milne (England) tied with five feet for the third place Bell won the jump off.

HAILEYBURY BEAT CHELTENHAM

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Aug. 4.

To-day's match between Cheltenham and Haileybury which commenced at Lord's yesterday resulted in a win for Haileybury by eight wickets.

Scores:—Haileybury: 211 and 74 for two.

Cheltenham: 77 and following on, 206 (Hayfield four for 40),

ARNOLD'S CENTURY FOR HAMPSHIRE

Closing Scores In First Class Cricket Matches

LONDON, August 4.

The following are the closing scores in first-class cricket matches which commenced today:—

Surrey v. Nottinghamshire at Oval: Notts 259, (Hardstaff 103 Holmes four for 47). Surrey 57 for four.

Sussex v. Middlesex at Hove: Sussex 131 (Allen eight for 58). Middlesex 120 for seven.

Kent v. Somerset at Canterbury: Somerset 272, (Seamer 63, Bennet 60, Marriott five for 78. Kent 21 for one.

Warwickshire v. Derbyshire at Birmingham: Warwick 219 (Wyatt 63, Copson four for 54). Derby 58 for no wickets.

Northamptonshire v. Leicestershire at Northampton: Northants 130, (Bakewell 72, Smith five for 33). Leicester 112 for two.

Gloucestershire v. Hampshire (W. R. Hammond's benefit) at Bristol: Hampshire 292, (Arnold 116, Mead 54). Gloucester 14 for two.

Lancashire v. Yorkshire at Manchester: Yorks 291 for six, (Sellars 54, Sutcliffe 66).

Worcestershire v. Essex at Worcester: Worcester 188, (Smith six for 42). Essex 140 for no wickets, (Pope 71 not out Cutmore 62 not out).—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH LIGHT WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Aug. 4.

At Swansea in the fifteen round contest for British Light-weight Championship, Harry Mizler, holder, defeated on points Billy Quinlan (Wales).—Reuter's Special.

Poland Beat Esthonia

TALLINN, Aug. 4.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

In the Davis Cup Second qualifying round, Poland beat Esthonia by three matches to nil.—

Britain Embarks On New Race For Aerial Armaments

Plans 5-Year Programme Of 50 New Squadrons For Empire-wide Net-work Of Military Aerodromes

Six hundred new airplanes, Fifteen new aerodromes, a strong Territorial air arm for home defence, more anti-aircraft batteries and searchlight companies, and immediate recruiting campaign for pilots, aerial machine gunners, and ground mechanical staff.

This is the Five-Year Programme for Britain to be announced in Parliament by Mr. Baldwin before the summer recess, writes the "Sunday Express."

A supplementary estimate to defray the portion of the expenditure falling in the present financial year will be introduced as the first business of the autumn session.

The work will be spread evenly over the next five years, and when it is finished Britain will have:

An Air Force as formidable as any other in the world.

The finest network of military aerodromes.

The best force of pilots in the world.

This year's supplementary defence estimate, to cover extensions to the Navy and Army as well as the Air Force, will be for £6,000,000.

The fifty new squadrons, comprising the 600 new airplanes, will consist of:—

100 night bombers, capable of carrying a load of more than eight tons each.

500 fighters, armed with machine-guns for intercepting foreign aircraft.

100 GIANT FLYING BOATS.

The Fleet air arm is also planning extensions, and is to have 100 additional giant flying boats, equipped both for bombing and fighting.

Fifteen of the new squadrons will be Territorial or Auxiliary Air Force units, but the training will be intensive, and the machines will be of the latest type.

These squadrons will be reserved exclusively for home defence.

One squadron will be allocated to each of the great cities.

The first two steps are to be:—

Construction of the fifteen new aerodromes, which in reality will be aerial fortresses.

A vigorous recruiting campaign to secure the necessary personnel.

There will be three aerodromes just outside London, one to the south one to the south-east, and one to the east—the last named to defend the Thames Estuary and Woolwich Arsenal.

Others will be dotted along the South Coast from Portsmouth to Dover, and then up the East Coast as far as Yarmouth.

A special aerodrome for the long-distance night bombers will be situated far away in the north, where there will be no danger of their being annihilated by enemy aircraft.

The aerodromes will cost up to £250,000 each.

A special appeal is to be made to university men to take commissions in the R.A.F. as pilots, and conditions of service will be improved.

BEST MACHINES IN THE WORLD.

The R.A.F. training depots at Cranweli and Halton (Bucks) are to be extended.

The War Office is to be asked to form extra units—both Regular and Territorial—of anti-aircraft and searchlight batteries.

The Ministry is determined that the new 'planes shall be the best of their kind in the world.

The leading aircraft firms have been asked to submit, within the next month, new models embodying all the latest improvements. A prize is to be awarded to the best entry.

Without waiting for the result of the prize competition, however, the Ministry is taking immediate delivery of twelve Fairey bombers each of 1,200 horse-power and capable of carrying 19,000lbs. of bombs, or 3,000 lbs more than the largest machine at present in service. In addition thirty fighters, each of 600 h.p. and armed with machine-guns, are being built.

Side by side with these preparations, the Home Office is perfecting arrangements for providing civilians with shrapnel and bomb-proof shelters and for dispersing gas clouds and dealing with casualties.

The fire brigades are being equipped with more gas helmets. They will have one per man instead of half a dozen for each unit as at present. They will disperse gas clouds after an attack by spraying the streets and buildings with a special anti-gas compound prepared in their chemical fire apparatus.

MIGRATION FROM JHABUA STATE

Demand For Independent Enquiry

The Joint Secretary, Central India States' People's Conference, Khandwa, writes:—

My attention has been drawn to the statement recently circulated by the Associated Press under the authority of the Dewan of Jhabua contradicting the allegations of maladministration and oppression of the subjects.

The Dewan says that "the reports of oppression of subjects of the State by the authorities and the migration of hundreds of villagers to neighbouring States to escape persecution and oppression by the State Administration are absolutely without any foundation." I was surprised to read such an inaccurate statement emanating from such a responsible officer of the State. It can only be excused on the ground that the Dewan is new to the State, and is so very busy with the Political Department that he had had no occasion to look to the state of things in Jhabua State.

The Dewan has made two allegations. That the migration of villagers from the State is untrue and that the stories of oppression are also untrue.

The following is the list of approximate migrations from the State during the last three years.

Thandla Tehsil:—13 families from Rupgarh under Parwalia; 60 families from Amli, Nal Bedava, Sutareti, Shivgarh, Chainpura, Borva, and Berava; Small Amli, Lalgarh, Ganeshpura, whole villages and several other villagers from different villages numbering about 300 have left their sweet-homes.

Hanumangarh Tehsil:—Nearly 30 families have left the State.

Jhabua Tehsil:—Nearly 200 families have left the State. The villagers of villages near the Anas Bridge where the hideous huts are under construction, owing to the tyranny and oppression of forced labour have deserted the villages and nearly 40 families have left the State.

Ranapur Tehsil:—Nearly 300 families have left the villages of Ranapur Tehsil.

Rambhapur Tehsil:—Nearly 50 families have left the State.

Several hundred cultivators of Thikanas, which are under the management of Court of Wards, have left the State. The forced labour of Anas river has compelled several hundred poor cultivators to leave their homes for ever.

I don't think I should say anything further in the matter.

For the stories of oppression, our pamphlet "Whither Jhabua," contains the original statements of people who have actually suffered.

For the rest I still challenge the State to consent to a Commission of enquiry and I say that if we are proved wrong I undertake voluntary deportation from the State.

THE BENARES DECISION

A Gesture To Which Muslims Must Respond

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

Maulvi Syed Zahur Ahmad, Advocate, Lucknow and an ex-Secretary of the All-India Muslim League (1918-1926), interviewed by a representative of the 'Pioneer," said:—

"So far the great bulk of Muslim political opinion has been against identifying itself with the Indian National Congress. It was thought that a considerable body of Hindu members of the Congress although professing to be nationalists were really communalists of heart and acted as communalists. The attitude which the Congress Working Committee has now taken with regard to the Communal Award is confirmed by the manifesto which has been recently issued and this indicates that regard for the feelings and sentiments of the Muslim minority is going to be more in evidence in the Congress circles in the future than it had been in the past.

"It is due mainly to the policy which Mahatma Gandhi has after due deliberation made the Congress to accept for its guidance. At the same time it is worhy of note that there has been strenuous opposition to this policy from the communalist section and the fact that Mahatma Gandh and the great bulk of the Congress party has risked a split with this section and has parted company with them to obtain the cooperatiin of Mussalmans in the activities of the Congress shows that the majority of the Congress party actually seeks Hindu-Muslim unity now.

GESTURE TO MUSLIMS.

"This is a gesture to which, in my opinion, the Muslims would as they should, attach great importance and respond to that gesture by joining the Congress movement in considerably larger numbers than they have yet done.

"My own idea is that as a rule politically-minded Muslims are true nationalists at heart and more keen on securing Swaraj than Hindus are. Their own political associations have been designed more to protest against the actual practice of communalism by a larger section of the majority community in India. While such protests have been met by ascribing it as communalism itself. There is no future for India except after distrust existing between the Hindus and Mussalmans is removed and there is no hope for this to be done until after a generous attitude of the majority community in practice leads both to work together on a common platform.

"An indication of the beginning of such a generous impulse being now visible in the recent Congress manifesto, full advantage should be taken of this although a section of the majority community and a section of the Muslim community as well must, for a time, continue to think and act differently.

"It seems to me to be the duty of all right thinking men of both the communities to come closer together now and make an earnest and combined effort on the Congress platform to achieve real Hindu-Muslim unity and work for the Swaraj which must follow it as a necessary corollary. I hope and trust that it will not be long before the Hindu and the Muslim sections, who are likely to act differently now, realise their mistake and come into line with the rest provided the members of the majority community are really earnest and are able to demonstrate their sincerity by their own individual actions."

EZHAVA YOUTH'S ULTIMATUM

Fast Unto Death If Temple Not Opened To Harijans

COCHIN (By Mail)

Swami Sadanand, an Ezhava youth who had lately issued a leaflet offering to start Satyagraha at the Fort at Trippunithura with a view to secure freedom of entry into the For and right of passage along the roads within the fort, has now changed the scene of his activities to Cherai, a stronghold of the Ezhavas in the Cochin State.

GIVE UP SUPERSTITIONS

He has issued an ultimatum to the Vinana Vardhini Sabha there that if they do not throw open the local temple, which is under their own ownership and management to the Pulayas and other unapproachables, he would be compelled to start Satyagraha at the entrance to the temple. In his appeal, Swami Sadanand says that as rue disciples of the late Sri Narayana Guru they should give up their "Time-Honoured Superstitions," in the matter of allowing freedom of entry and worship to the Harijans into their temples, before claiming such freedom in the caste-Hindu and Sirkar temples.

EZAVAS TO SET EXAMPLE

He adds that unless and until the Ezhavas set an example to Caste-Hindus by throwing open their own temples first to the Harijans, the Caste Hindus would not be satisfied of their bonafides in the uplift of the Harijans. He requests that the Gowreswara Temple at Cherai should be immediately thrown open to the Harijans and proposes to fast unto death as from the 2nd August at the front gate of the temple until such time as the temple is thrown open to the depressed classes.—A. P.

"He Considered National Interests Supreme"

Amalner Tributes To Lok. Tilak

(From A Correspondent).

AMALNER, Aug. 2.

Acharya Vinobaji of the Wardha Ashram, in a public meeting held at Amalner on the 1st August, in an impressive speech lasting for more than an hour, paid tributes to the memory of late Lok. Tilak.

REVERED BY THE NATION

He said the mere name of this patriot moved the very depths of his heart. His name was as sacred to him as those of the great saints and he believed that in course of time, it was sure to assume the same religious sanctity as theirs. He was a Brahmin and a Maratha. And yet people of every part of India, irrespective of caste and creed, had done honour to his name. The reason for this was that Tilak was, above all, a man who had the wide outlook to regard the whole of India as his own. He thought that the good of Maharashtra, of Poona and even of his family, lay secure in the good of India. No doubt, much of his time was naturally devoted to work in Maharashtra; but the view-point was always that of India.

That was why, continued the speaker, in the days of anti-partition agitation, he strongly put forth that the whole of India and not merely Bengal, should launch the movement of Swadeshi and Boycott, and vigorously pursued this policy in Maharashtra. This all-India outlook won for him the universal respect in which he was held ever since. But this alone would not explain his wide popularity. The masses of India must also be given some credit for this. The all-India outlook, was in their very blood; the heritage they received from their forefathers.

FUNDAMENTAL UNITY

An Indian would see the sacred Ganges in every river of India, whether of the north or of the south. This sense of fundamental unity was not, as was thought by some, the result of Western Education. The West could not teach such a comprehensive view. India was as extensive as Europe minus Russia. And yet, she, with all her diversity of religious beliefs and languages, felt, the speaker observed, this unity much more than the fighting nations of Europe with their religious and cultural uniformity.

NATIONAL OUTLOOK

The present-day national worker was in great need of this right perspective which the Lokamanya possessed. However narrow the field of his work, his vision should be as wide as India herself. And his appeal to those among whom he worked, should always be an appeal to this unconscious feeling of solidarity among them. The soft and sweet fruit and the hard and rough trunk of the mango tree—both originated from the same seed. Similarly the peoples of India with all their differences, had been, from times immemorial, children of the same land. Let this feeling of unity which is the heritage of the Indian masses be fostered like Lok. Tilak work with love, devotion and zeal for the motherland, concluded the speaker.

Alleged Misappropriation Of Cash By Forged Cheque

Charge Against Father And Son Of Intercepting Money In Transit At Kottayam

KOTTAYAM, (By Mail).

The trial of the sensational Kottayam draft case was resumed before the Kottayam Division 1st Class Magistrate on July 31. Mr. Parthasarathi Naidu, Clerk, the Imperial Bank, Madras and Mr. A. Shyama Rao, Manager, the Ambha Bhavan Hotel, Bellary, were examined as witnesses. Mr. Stott, handwriting expert to the Government of India is another to be called as witness in this case.

This case is an offshoot of the Quilon Bank Cheque fraud case in which one C. C. Mani and another were convicted for having cashed a few forged cheques at the Kottayam Branch of the Quilon Bank in August 1932. The photograph of C. C. Mani was published in the "Hindu," dated 7th September, 1932. The present case is against Mr. V. M. Ittycheria, High Court Vakil, Trivandrum, his father Mr. M. V. Ittycheria and one Mr. Joseph Managing Director, Kainadi Puthen Purayil Bank, Kottayam. It is alleged that C. C. Mani went to Bellary with the proceeds of the cheque cashed at the Quilon Bank and purchased 2 drafts for Rs. 2,000 each from the Imperial Bank, Bellary. At Bellary he assumed the name of C. J. Mendiz and purchased the draft in that name. He endorsed the above drafts in favour of his father-in-law A. E. Varughese of Kottayam and forwarded them to the first accused for being handed over to his father-in-law. The allegation against the accused is that they conspired together, forged the signatures of A. E. Varughese on the back of the drafts, cashed them and misappropriated the amount.

STATEMENT IN SUB-JAIL.

Mr. C. B. Kuruvatti, who was examined as a witness for the prosecution, stated that while C. C. Mani was in custody in the sub-jail at Hoobli, C.I.D. Inspector Ramaswami Iyer went to him and wanted permission to interview Mani. The witness accompanied the C.I.D. Inspector to the sub-jail where the C.I.D. Inspector questioned Mani and took notes.

Mani wrote a petition complaining about the forgery and misappropriation voluntarily and handed it over to the witness for being forwarded to the Division First Class Magistrate, Kottayam. The witness and the C.I.D. Inspector left the sub-jail together. C. C. Mani's statement was recorded by the witness subsequently at the request of the C.I.D. Inspector. The next witness Ramakrishna Iyer, Shroff, Imperial Bank, Cudappa deposed that he was employed in the Imperial bank, Bellary, in September 1932. One C. J. Mendiz purchased 2 drafts for 2,000 rupees each and the witness himself received the money for the drafts from him. Witness identified C. C. Mani who was before the Court as the person who styled himself as C. J. Mandiz at Bellary, purchased the drafts.

The case was adjourned.

STRONG MONSOON IN CENTRAL INDIA

General Rainfall In Bihar And Orissa, C. P. Rajputana And Konkan

POONA, Aug 5.

The low pressure area still persists over Chota Nagpur and east United Province and has caused a strong monsoon with locally heavy rain in the central parts of the country and along and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills.

Rainfall has also extended generally to northeast India and Rajputana. Rrainfall has been nearly general in Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Central Provinces, Rajputana, Konkan and North Hyderabad, and local in Burma, Assam, United Provinces east and north Punjab, Gujerat, Mysore, Malabar and north Madras coast. A few falls occurred in southwest Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, southeast Madras and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, one inch; Kyaukpyu, three; Rangoon, Akyab, one and half; Myitkyina, Gwa, one; Cherrapunji six; Saugor Island, four; Cox's Bazar, two; Sandheads, Chandbali, one and half; Darjeeling, one; Pendra, six; Bhopal, five; Sutna, Hoshangabad, four; Indore, Mussoorie, three; Jhansi, Dehra Dun, Guna, two; Neemuch, Pachmarhi, Chanda, Nowgong, Khandwa, one and half; Jubbulpore, Kanker Akola one; Ambala., three; Baroda Mount-Abu, one and half; Simla, Dera Ismail Khan, Ajmer, Tankada one; Khandala, Cocanada, two; Mahabaleshwar one and half.

The monsoon will be strong in the Central Provinces, Central India east Rajputana and west United Provinces and rainfall will increase in Punjab, east United Provinces, and rainfall will increase in Punjab, east United Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, east Bengal, Assam, north Deccan, Konkan, and east Gujerat and extend to lower Sind and northwest Frontier Province.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will recur in the central provinces and central India and along and near Punjab Kumaon Hills during next thirty-six hours and extend to south Rajputana ,United Provinces, Bihar and Chota Nagpur within 24 hours.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 11, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 24, 1353
Parsi: Aspandad 4, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 17m.
Sunset: 7h. 12m.
High Water: 10-28; 21-38.
Low Water: 2-44; 16-45.

TUESDAY, Aug. 7.

Improvement Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "What has Christianity to say to the Disillusioned man" by Rev. K. MacPherson, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 9.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

KAPOLE DEATH.

SUBHADRABAI, wife of Sheth Gordhandas Tribhovandas Varjeevandas, died in Bombay on 4th Aug. 1934, Uthavana ceremony will be performed at Westfield, Warden Road on Monday the 6th Aug. 1934 at 4 p.m. (B.T.)

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE GERMAN REICH PRESIDENT.

General Field Marshall, Herr Paul von Beneckendorff and von Hindenburg, a Memorial Service will be held at St. Thomas Cathedral, Churchgate Street, Bombay on Tuesday, (7th inst.) at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

Prof. W. D. Carter will speak to the Fellowship on "The New Deal in America" at the Ladies' Bungalow, Church of Scotland Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. M. V. Vanketesrwaran officer-in-charge, League of Nations, Bombay Branch, will deliver a public lecture on "Students and the Modern World" in the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University will preside.

2nd Week
and still going strong
THE REGAL
3 SHOWS DAILY
TO COPE WITH THE CROWD
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BOOK IN ADVANCE
FREE LIST ENTIRELY STOPPED.

The CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
RICHARD DIX
in a blazing tale of clash and combat . . . a woman's fight to restore a burned-out soul!
R. K. O. RADIO'S
"ACE OF ACES"
with
ELIZABETH ALLAN
Don't miss this Great drama
PLANS OPEN. BOOK EARLY.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Death Takes a Holiday". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan and His Mate". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Ace of Aces". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday at 4 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bhakta-ke-Bhagwan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday at 3 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Ambrish". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day Sunday at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.
PALACE—"The Lost Chord". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10-30 a.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"The Big Timer". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
CARLTON—"Lazy River". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day Sunday at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"I Believed in You". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Voltaire". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sons of the Desert". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Hurricane Express". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show at 10 a.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 Noon: Time Signal. Indian Selected Hour.
1-0 p.m.: Bombay Market: Available Rates.
EUROPEAN LUNCH TIME MUSIC
6-30 p.m.: Indian Programme. South Indian Programme. Sponsored by S. Rose & Co., Ltd. (Columbia Records).
7-30 p.m.: Radio Hints (In Hindi).
8-0 p.m.: Time Signal.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m.: General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-10 p.m.: New Books. By the Bookman.
9-20 p.m.: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m.: Time Signal.
A STUDIO CONCERT.
Sergei Gavrilov, Trumpet; Harold Ash, Tenor; Arthur Fleissner, Violoncello; John Walsh, Pianoforte. 1. Sergei Gavrilov. (a) "Roberto Che Adoro", Rossini. (b) "Liebestraume", Liszi. 2. Harold Ash. Songs: 3. Artur, Fleissner: (a) "Romance in G", (b) "Romance in F", Beethoven. 4. John Walsh. Solos. 5. Sergei Gavrilov. (a) "Bird of love divine", Wood. (b) "I know of two bright eyes," Clutsam. 6. Harold Ash. More Songs. 7. Artur Fleissner. (a) "Cradle Song", Peckotsch. (b) "Fond Recollections", Popper. (c) "Spanish Dance", Granadas-Casals. 8. John Walsh. More Solos.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Ervad Dinshaw Dastur Meherjirana will speak on "The Teaching of Yetha Ahu Vairyo (Part II)."

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, (7th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. Kharshedji J. B. Wadia will deliver in Gujerati, the eighth of his series of lectures on "Philosophy of Fravashi". The subject will be explained by Charts and Diagrams.

"C" WARD D. C. C.

This time also "C' Ward Congress Committee tops the lists usual. Comparing the different Wards in the City 'C' Ward has enrolled the highest number of members. But ten-thousand would have been enrolled on the Register, had the books come in time but thirty books are not returned yet.

According to the rules, those members have no right to vote whose names are in these books but not returned before July 31, and enrolled in the Register and for this, those alone are responsible, who enrolled the members but did not care to returned the books.

Secretaries of the C Ward hope that the voters of the "C" Ward would strictly observe the Khaddar clause.

5-Year Plan For 'Varsity Expansion

PROPOSALS FOR SENATE MEETING

Miss Bahadurjee To Urge For Systematic Training

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Wednesday, the 22nd August, 1934 at 1 p.m. and will be continued, on Thursday, the 23rd idem and, if necessary, on Saturday the 25th idem, at the same hour.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi has given notice of his intention to move as recommended by the Syndicate:—

"That the following Fellows be assigned to the Faculties shown against their respective names:—

Professor K. R. Kanitkar, M.A., B.Sc., Science and Technology; Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta O.B.E., B.A., L.M.&S., L.M., F.R.C.P.I., F.C.P.S. Medicine; The Rev. J. Duhr, S.J., Ph.D., D.D., Arts; G. L. Winterbotham, Esq., B.A., Arts; Professor N. S. Takakhav, M.A., I.E.S., Arts; M. R. Paranjpe, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., Arts; F. Stones, Esq., O.B.E., A.M.S.T., Technology; B. J. Akkad, Esq., B.A., Arts; Professor K. L. Desai, M.A., LL.B., Arts; Isarsing Tiloksing, Esq., Law; Professor D D Karve, M.Sc., Ph.D. A.I.I.Sc., Science; Dr. T. N. Mehta, Ph.D., Technology; Dr. V. G. Paranjpe, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt., Arts; Dr. H. D. Patel, M.B., B.S., D.O., D.O., M.S., Medicine; Mrs. Jayashri N. Raiji, B.A., Arts.

ABSENCE OWING TO ACCIDENT.

Letter from Mr. A. C. Fozdar a student of Sydenham College reading in the Junior B. Com., class who met with a motor accident on the 3rd December, 1933 resulting in a compound fracture above the ankle of his left leg. He was obliged to be in the Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Hospital until the 25th January, 1934.

Since then he was obliged to go about on crutches as the fracture remained yet fresh and would take few week before he was able to walk normally. He requests the Registrar to condone his absence and grant him the term as required by the University rules as a special case under the circumstances.

The Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics recommended that the student's "short attendance was due to a serious motor accident which necessitated a long stay in hospital and as it was due to circumstances beyond his control, it is recommended that his application be favourably considered."

"NO DECENTRALISATION."

Mr. B. K. Patel has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—

"That the following report of the Senate Committee appointed by them at their meeting held on the 30th January, 1934, to consider Mr. K. T. Shah's proposal be approved and that the Syndicate be requested to frame relevant statutes and Ordinances to give effect to the Committee's report."

SENATE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee were not in favour of decentralising the Matriculation Examination and were against the assimilation of the Matriculation Examination to the present First Year's Examination as suggested.

EXAMINATION DATE TO CHANGE?

As regards the change in the date of the Examination, the Committee are in favour of changing the month of holding the Examination, from April to November but as such change would involve changes in the dates of the other Examinations, as well, the Committee would recommend that the question of changing the season of all University Examinations be considered as a whole. The Committee were informed that this question was engaging the attention of a Syndicate Committee.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMS.

As regards holding the Examination twice a year, the Committee are in favour of holding a supplementary Examination at an interval of about six months after the main Examination, at which only such candidates as appeared at the immediately preceding main Examination but failed to pass it, would be allowed to appear. Such candidates, the Committee further recommend, might be allowed to avail themselves of such exemptions as they might have earned in the past, but should not be allowed to earn any exemption by their performance at the supplementary Examination. Otherwise, the same Ordinances should apply to the supplementary Examination as are in force for the main Examination.

DISSENTING MINUTES.

I dissented from the Committee's recommendation as regards decentralisation of the Examination. Further I take it, that no prizes or scholarships will be open for competition at the Supplementary examination.—K. T. Shah.

I hold that the supplementary examination should be open to all candidates, failed as well as fresh.—K. G. Warty.

I hold the view that decentralisation of the Matriculation Examination will be the only way for continuing to conduct the examination efficiently when the candidates are given the option to answer all question papers (except those in English) in their own mother-tongue. The examination is becoming more and more unwieldy every year and even with our system of appointing Moderates, he would be a bold man who could swear that uniformity of standards in marking is being maintained.

The change of season for holding he examination is a very urgently needed reform. The Syndicate Committee, referrd to in the above report, was appointed in November, 1933 but has not yet met even once. (10-5-1934)—N. M. Shah.

SCHEME FOR 'VARSITY EXPANSION.

Mr. K. T. Shah has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate, that:—

"The Senate is of opinion that, in view of the many commitments already undertaken, or to be shortly undertaken by this University, with a view to provide properly for the adequate expansion and extension of the University activities as also in order to co-ordinate the resources of the University with the obligations thereon, the Syndicate be requested to prepare a definite programme of University expansion and extension for the next five years, with due regard to the existing resources and obligations, both in Bombay city as well as in other centres of University education in the Presidency, suggesting ways and means for such expansion at the same time; and submit the said scheme for consideration approval and sanction by the Senate."

SYSTEMATIC TRAINING FOR STUDENTS.

Miss G. J. Bahadurji has given notice of her intention to move the following proposal:—

"The Syndicate be requested to prepare concrete schemes for the sysematic training of University students for every department of public service, e.g., the Post Office, the Railways, the Finance Department, as also for the Indian Municipalities, Co-operative Societies, Banks, etc., wherever recruitment of new officers is or may be through open competition examinations. The Syndicate be further requested to submit such schemes, after approval by the other appropriate University authorities, for sanction by the Senate at an early date."

PHYSICAL TRAINING CERTIFICATE.

Dr. B. G. Vad has given notice of his intention to move:—

Add the following words at the end of statute 202 (a):—

"Which, besides other things, shall contain a certificate to the effect that the student during the year has satisfactorily undergone a course of Physical Training."

(The Statute as amended would read thus:—

"If a candidate, at the date of his application for permission to appear at the Matriculation Examination, belongs to a recognised school, he must submit his application through the Head Master of such School in the prescribed form, which besides other things, shall contain a certificate to the effect that the student during the year has satisfactorily undergone a course of physical training.")

Dr. B. G. Vad has given notice of his intention to move:—

"The University of Bombay requests the Government and other public bodies to give equitable, just and fair recognition to the Degrees of the Bombay University."

(The proposal was considered by the Syndicate at their meeting held on the 13th January, 1934 and it was resolved that Dr. Vad be informed that his proposal was very vague, and that he should make it more specific and support it by concrete instances.)

NURSERY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN

Formal Opening At Dadar Balak Mandir

A Nursery School for children from the age of 2 years upwards was opened as a separate department of the Children's Home School (Balak Mandir) Dadar, opposite the G. I. P. Railway Station on Saturday evening.

The opening ceremony was performed by a noted educationist of Kathiawar Mr. Jejubhai Badeka, before a large gathering including boys and girl studens of the Mandir, and a number of ladies.

Mr. Vithalrao Ghate Education Inspector, Bombay Division, presided. Mrs. Vithalrao Ghate was also present at the function.

Mr. S. B. Hudlikar, M. A. Ph D the Founder Proprietor, and Principal of the Balak Mandir (Children's Home High School, Dadar) and Mrs. Hudlikar received the guests.

After the formal opening of the Nursery School, entitled "Montessori Department" those present gathered in the compound attached to the School. The gathering was adressed by Messrs Ghate Badeka, and the Principal, and the latter thanked the audience for responding to the invitation.

It will be remembered in this connection that Mr Hudlikar who is a votary of the Montessori system of teaching, had made a challenging lecture at last year's Bombay Teachers' Conference advocating the Montessori system of teaching in schools, and demonstrated the superiority of the system over other systems by asking his child-pupils to show their intelligence before a critical gathering of teachers.

Mr. Hudliker has now opened a section in which he proposes to put into execution his ideas regarding the Montessori system as applied to the educatoin of children by opening the above new section.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

			H.M.
No. 8	Up	Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up	Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2	Up	Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up	Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up	Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up	Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up	Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up	Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

			H.M.
No. 15	Down	Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down	Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down	Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down	Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down	Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down	Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down	Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down	Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

DADOBA GAWAND CRICKET TOURNEY.

The annual tournaments for 1934 are to begin from the month of September. Clubs desirous of participating should write to the undersigned for particulars. Entrees will be open till 19th inst.

R. C. WORKING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress Reception Committee will be held at the Congress House, to-day (Monday at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Site For The Congress Session.

Currency has been given to the rumour in certain quarters that the Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress was asked to deposit a certain amount before it could have access to the Bombay Reclamation ground where it is proposed to hold the ensuing Congress Session.

Information received shows that there is no basis for such rumours. The official circles, it is understood, are, on the other hand, favourably inclined to permit the Congress Reception Committee to use the ground at a very nominal rent.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, who returned from Poona after seeing the Government officials, is very optimistic and it is expected that the orders will be issued very shortly.

The idea that the reception Committee may have to pitch the Congress camp at Worli, given expression to in the same quarters, is equally fantastic.

The Reception Committee abandoned the idea long ago and there does not seem to be any weight in the suggestion at this belated hour.

Information from Poona shows that the officials are exerting themselves in the direction of issuing orders in a day or two.

Meanwhile, the Congress House is buzzing with activity.

The Pandal sub-committee is only awaiting the decision of the Government regarding the use of the Bombay Reclamation ground. As soon as the orders are received, the Sub-Committee will at once proceed with the construction work for housing the delegates and other arrangements necessary for the session.

Victorias And Motor Bus.

A number of hack victoria are often seen standing for fares near the bus stands in the city and at times they escape accidents by a hair's breadth. According to the Police rules, no vehicle is allowed to stand at a distance of at least twenty feet from the bus stands so as to avoid accidents. Many victoria drivers however, do not respect law. The police should pay adequate attention to this important matter which affects the lives and the limbs of the citizens. No only the victorias but even private cars are many times seen standing near bus stands and it was time the police took up the matter and stopped this practice.

20,000 Saries Must Be Sent To Assam

Smt. Amrit Kaur's Appeal To Rich Merchants Of Bombay And Ahmedabad

Srimati Amrit Kaur issues the following appeal:—

Though I have received 3,000 saris and 1,000 pieces of clothing, the distress is so acute in Assam that this quantity is quite insufficient to clothe the naked and half-naked sisters of Assam. At least 20,000 saris must be sent to Assam. The richer classes in Bombay and Ahmedabad must come forward to help Assam. Can I appeal to the Mill owners, cloth merchants of Mooljee Jetha Market, Mangaldas Market to contribute their old stock of cloth, saris, dhotis and earn the blessings of their own sisters in Assam?

Can I also appeal to the ladies to give one sari each during the coming fast of Mahatma Gandhi and help the distressed sisters. God and Mahatma will both be pleased and bless you?.

500 Saries From Golwala Merchants

The following articles were received at Jer Mahal on Thursday and Friday:—

Through Atiya Begum:

1 bundle from Mrs. Kamlabai Nariman Sukal, 2 bundles from Chandrikaben D. Overseer, 1 bundle from Mrs. Pooviah and 1 bundle from a Muslim including 7 saries and 34 clothings.

Seth Manilal Hindraban 5 saris.

Seth Dharsey Karsanjee Mithaiwala 9 saris.

Seth Ardesar Pestonji Bode 5 saris.

Seth Bhogilal 3 saris and 11 clothings.

Seth Wadilal 4 clothings.

Seth Surji Monji 7 saris.

Karayana Bazar merchant 1 sari.

Seth Morarbhai Brij Bhookhandas 4 saris and 27 clothings.

Shrimati Madhookantabhen Chandoolal S. Shah 2 saris.

Seth Harsukhlal Harilal 1 sari.

Seth Harish Chandra 1 sari.

Shrimati Surajbhen Vithaldas M. Gojetha 1 sari and 5 clothings.

Shrimati Vidyabhen Gandhi 1 sari and 2 clothings.

Shah Lakhmichand Dayabhai and Co., Shah Janyantilal Thakersey & Co., Messrs Narbada Shanker Choonilal and Shah Chimanlal Dongersey, Gold merchants 500 saris.

Messrs Modan Mohan Jain and Sons, Bombay and Ujjain 225 saris.

Total receipts: saris 2,635; clothings 1,041 and blankets 50.

Total despatches: Saris 2,632; clothings 1,041 and blankets 50.

Balance in hand 3 saris.

Following are despatched on Friday:—

Ram Krishna Mission, Nowgong 112 saris and 116 clothings.

Ram Krishna Mission, Nowgong 75 saris.

Ram Krishna Mission, Sylhet 400 saris.

Ram Krishna Mission, Howrah, 75 saris.

Calcutta Marwari Relief Society, Gauhati, 75 saris.

Youngmen Flood Relief Committee, Gauhati 100 saris.

The Bombay Humanitarian League and the Gold and silver Dharam Kanta have sent Rs. 400 to Sir P. C. Roy for rice and saris.

The following cash was received:—

Seth Bhogilal Rs. 11.

Total cash received Rs. 487-7-0.

VILE PARLE TO OBSERVE GANDHI WEEK

Programme During Mahatmaji's Fast

The Vile-Parle Congress Committee has arranged the following programme during Mahatmaji's fasts.

Mass prayer will be held every morning at Liberty Lodge, from 7th inst., to 13th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Besides, constant spinning from 7-0 a.m. to 7 p.m. on the 7th and 13th insts. is also arranged.

It is hoped that the residents of Vile-Parle would take part in this programme with enthusiasm.

PATHE
Bombay De Luxe Cinema.
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARAMOUNT PRESENT
FREDRIC MARCH
IN
"DEATH TAKES A HOLIDAY"
ONE OF THE MOST UNUSUAL SUBJECTS EVER FILMED. WONDERFUL ACTING BY FREDRIC MARCH—WHO SURPASSES HIS ROLE OF "DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE."
With
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EVELYN VENEBLE
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1934

MERCHANTS & CONGRESS CHALLENGE

In revising the policy of the boycott of the legislatures the Indian National Congress has thrown a challenge to the bureaucracy in India, which the latter has taken up by dissolving the Assembly, and deciding to hold the General Election to that body in the Fall of this year. The bureaucracy seems to have been under the impression that the Congress was bluffing and it has accordingly sought to call the bluff. The elections will be held, as declared and the Congress has decided to contest these elections, with a definite proclamation of the Congress programme and specifically chosen Congress candidates. The programme has wisely concentrated attack on the condemnation of the reactionary White Paper, the repeal of the repressive legislation of the last few years and a promise of a Constituent Assembly to remedy the most serious of our outstanding internal dissensions. The candidates have been selected, judging from the names already published, not only with an eye to their amenability to Congress discipline in the Assembly, but, in several instances, with some idea of each individual's serviceability in the Asssmbly. We would not advise the slightest sacrifice of the former in a single case, where Congress decides officially to contest a seat. We would not advise the surrender without a fight of a single seat, where the Congress may have something more than a sporting chance of success. The country is with the Congress, we all know. But the constituencies are so framed, the electors so qualified, and the Congress has so long remained aloof from such electioneering, that there is neither the machinery nor the sinews of war sufficient to guarantee an absolute success in advance. In the circumstances, we would certainly impress it upon the Congress authorities, with all the earnestness we can command, not altogether to be unmindful of *quality* in the choice of Congress candidates, even if they insist upon quantity at the same time. The victory of the Congress would be no less certain, or spectacular, if they put forward only dummies; while the fruits of that victory may be much more substantial, if they combine high quality in the selected Congress candidates with a fair number of the same.

Handicap Of Delay

These reflections are the more opportune in that a large number of Assembly seats are still to be brought under the Congress contest. Very few of the Muslim, Landlords, or Commerce seats have yet been covered by Congress candidates. Taking into consideration the factors already mentioned regarding the lack of funds and of electioneering machinery, we very much fear further delay in the choice of candidates on behalf of the Congress would be dangerous. In our own city, while we can understand the Congress not contesting the Muslim seat,—and Mr. Jinnah, despite all our differences with him, may be relied upon to be with the true Nationalist forces in 99 out of every 100 cases in the Assembly,—we cannot understand the apparent apathy in regard to the seat from the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Two candidates have already taken the field, and are actively convassing; while the Congress candidate has yet to be officially adopted and announced. This is, we submit, a most needless handicap on the candidate, and a gratuitous courting of a wholly avoidable risk, which it behoves the Congress authorities to put an end to at the earliest opportunity. The personal and conditional canvassing of the candidate,—who has already signed the Congress pledge but who must offer himself to the voter as a candidate *only* if the Congress adopts him,—cannot but be a heavy and most undesirable handicap, not only on his own efforts, but also on the good name of the Congress. For our part, we fail to see any reason why the Congress Parliamentary authorities should temporise any more in this respect. The Congress is so firmly rooted in the hearts of the business community that no sensible person at all doubts the success of a suitable Congress candidate, if only one is officially adopted and put early in the field. The two candidates, who have already announced themselves, have no specific programme to commend them. They come in their own name, and are to be responsible to their own selves,—unless we describe the "Nationalist" Group in the Chamber as a responsible Political Party, with a programme and policy and discipline of its own that could assure a proper check upon the candidate of their choice in the Assembly if successful at the polls. The only candidate, who could claim, in support of his candidature, a definite national programme, who could assure the constituents his responsibility to a well-organised and much-respected party in the Assembly and in the country and who could be constantly kept under restraint, and be liable to render a daily account to his party organisation, would be the Congress candidate. There is, besides, no divergence of interests between the Congress and the commercial community intent as the latter is upon the regeneration of India. Why, then, should a sensible, patriotic body of electors choose any other candidate in preference to one so backed, so responsible, and so qualified? And why should the Congress hesitate any longer, when there is such overwhelming evidence of success, if only the Congress hall-mark is stamped upon the candidate selected? To drop such a seat out of the Congress list would be an inexcusable surrender to empty threats, and unmeaning arguments, of which we earnestly trust the Congress leaders or the Parliamentary Board will not be guilty.

Prof. K. T. Shah's Claim

While the Congress authorities have not yet selected a candidate for this seat, it would, perhaps, be out of place to offer any remarks on the claims or merits of a particular individual. But the one person who has hitherto been known to have signed the Congress Pledge, served the Congress in the past in a most responsible capacity, and offered himself, if adopted, for contest for this seat, is a gentleman of such outstanding record in moulding the economic thought of the country, or helping to solve some of our most knotty problems of finance and governance, that we see no reason why his name should not have been accepted and announced officially before now, as the Congress candidate for the seat from the Indian Merchants Chamber. Prof. K. T. Shah has not waited, like some other new candidate rumoured to be contemplating such a gesture, to sign the pledge as a Congress candidate. A true Congressman and Nationalist, he would not stand at all, except as a Congress candidate. And though he may not be a whole time businessman, his knowledge of the principles of industry and commerce in general is so profound and his capacity to devote his whole time and energy to the national work in the Assembly is so well-known, that the mere accident of his being actually and personally not engaged in business ought to be no bar to his being adopted by the Congress. That body has dared the Government to hold a general election and has promised to capture every available seat. Those therefore, who, in this as in any other special or general constituency, would vote for such a candidate, would really be voting for the Congress, and incidentally for the vindication of that institution's claim above to represent the Indian people including all its communities and interests The country will not fail the Congress, if the Congress leaders will not fail themselves.

Gandhiji's Programme

Much relief will be felt all over the country by Gandhiji's confirmation, in a Press interview, of the earlier reports that he will strive his utmost not to go to jail so soon and that he will devote himself to the Congress Working Committee's new Constructive programme including, of course, Harijan work. "I swear by that programme," he says, "and I am positive that if we are to mount to freedom through really non-violent means, the workers will have to qualify themselves for such constructive work and devote themselves whole-heartedly to it throughout." His example will not fail to be infectious and spur to action many of those who are either puzzled or depressed by the present lull in the Congress activities. Most welcome is Gandhiji's assurance that, given the needful official and non-official assistance, he would love to bury himself for some time in Bengal trying to battle with violence. It would be most foolish on the part of Government not to avail themselves of this offer.

With regard to the work in the Councils, Gandhiji is most anxious, on the one hand, to carry out to the letter the programme chalked out by the Working Committee and, on the other hand, to avoid any serious conflict with Pandit Malaviya's Nationalist Party The Pandit and Mr. Aney, however, say in their joint statement that they are determined to put up rival candidates in various places all over the country, professing at the same time "an over-powering sense of duty to the country and to the Congress." If many more should exhibit such an over-powering sense of loyalty to the Congress, there should be an end of that body. But we are confident that the public in general will show a better sense of loyalty to the Congress, that has served them these fifty years. The joint statement concludes with the significant sentence: "The Party does not approve of legislative interference in matters of religion". Here is a clear attempt to get in the Sanatanists. But if the so-called Nationalist Party seriously thinks of opposing the Temple Entry Bill and the Sarda Act, the public will find it easier to detect the narrow communalism of the Party. In any case it is becoming increasingly difficult for the Congress to arrive at an understanding with the Party, as Gandhiji still hopes to do.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Scandal Of The Touts

(BY N. H. P.)

Recently a letter from a correspondent appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" drawing attention to the extent of the evil of touting which prevails in some of the law Courts. The evil complained of is not peculiar to Bombay. It is found to exist, in a greater or less degree, in this and other countries. Emphatic protests against the evil and threats against its continuance have been uttered by the authorities time after time, yet it has shown no sign of abatement. On the contrary, with further overcrowding of the profession, the evil is likely to increase. An approach to the subject from a new angle, is made in the course of a book on "Some Thoughts on Professional Conduct." From the next number, the "Bombay Law Journal" will begin the publication of a series of articles from "Some Thoughts on Professional Conduct" which will soon be issued in book form. The first article of the series deals with the subject of Touts. The author unfolds before the young practitioner, the map of his future life and career, in the event of the latter permitting himself to fall a victim to the disease of touting, and seeks to wean him away from succumbing to the evil, by appealing to his reason and proving that touting does not pay. The book is an attempt to provide the junior practitioner with a handbook of professional conduct, to be perused as a part of his legal education. It acquaints the beginner with the existence and nature of some of the matters that have not entered the scope of his reading and examinations, but which, nevertheless, it is vital for him to know, if he is to succeed in his professional career. The author demonstrates by facts and arguments that rectitude of conduct is not only consopant with a successful career: it is indispensable to it.

Legal Ethics

The phrase "Legal Ethics" broadly embraces every phase of morals and manners pertaining to the three branches of the legal profession—the Bench, the Bar and Attorneys—in their relation to the administration of justice. Legal ethics may be distinguished from the general subject of ethics in that, while a violation of the moral code, as established by the conventions of society, will usually result in nothing worse than social ostracism, a disregard of the ethics of the bar will result in professional death. In the legal profession a summary jurisdiction is vested in the courts to

(Contined on Page 8)

OUR LONDON LETTER

THE WHITE PAPER

Fight For Indian "Ashes" Between Churchillites & Baldwin's Followers; Willingdon's Reported Threat Of Resignation

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, July 28.
(By Air Mail.)

We are in the midst of two interesting and exciting fights in this country. The Australians are here to recover the mythical "Ashes" and the grim struggle at the Marathon Oval Test will decide the fate whether England retains the much-coveted "Ashes" or permits Woodful to carry them to Australia. The other fight is for the Indian "Ashes," and is being carried on more vigorously, enthusiastically and with a good deal of venom. The little Churchill family has thrown a challenge that it is its firm determination not to allow Baldwin, Hoare and company to carry away the Indian prize. And as there are three months more when the final bout will come for playing, in the shape of the report of the Joint Select Committee, the little family is vigorously preparing for its campaign of defeating the Big battalion of Whitehall.

Churchill Happy

Winston Churchill, ably assisted by his journalist son, Randolph, and with the help of the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Mail" made yet another attempt this week to score off a victory over the India issue at Manchester. But his attempt to stampede Lancashire has attained partial success. At least that is the consolation he has derived from the resolution passed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce which endorsed the action taken by its directors in regard to the Joint Select Committee. Mr. Churchill thinks that the resolution of the Chamber has "liberated that body from the false and impossible position in which it has been left by the evidence publicly tendered before the Joint Select Committee on India". He is to-day a happy little man because he feels that the Chamber resolution has created a united demand for definite safeguards for the Lancashire cotton trade thereby restoring itself to a position where it can with consistency and propriety use its influence upon and secure the insertion of such safeguards when the Indian Constitution Bill comes before Parliament.

U. B. P.

On the eve of the Chamber meeting, a section of the Press, which is backing the Churchill family, frightened everybody that the Government was not ready with any plan on India because the Joint Committee members were so divided amongst themselves that there was no possibility of their producing a unanimous report which would satisfy even a small number of members of Parliament. This Press almost created a panic by its announcement that the Report of the Joint Select Committee would not be published this year. The Whitehall team was quick to hit back with a view to score a preliminary victory. It summoned its supporters, the U.B.P.,—the Union of Britain and India,—and news went round that there was no truth in the Tudor Street propaganda. Once cannot deny the Government team has more supporters to uphold its cause than Churchill's small family party. Official and semi-official, inspired and ininspired statements found their way in the columns of the Ministerial organs, in the columns of the Liberal and more radical newspapers to say that there is no reason to believe that the report of the Joint Select Committee would not be ready by the early part of the autumn. Mr. Villiers, Sir Maurice Hayward and Sir John Thompson whipped everybody who mattered to say that the Government was in earnest to put the new India Constitution on the Statute Book before the year was out. The Churchillites who are working as a thorough team declared that the U.B.I. was nothing but "Upset Britain over India" organisation and no notice should be taken of the pillars of that organisation.

Willingdon's Threat?

Naturally, we saw the spectacle of Sir Homi Mehta stepping in to take his part on the Government side by telling the Churchillites that "if only Mr. Churchill would

(Continued on page 15).

Frankly Speaking

A GLOBE-TROTTER'S VIEW

Mr. Laszto Schwertz, who is known to fame as a caricaturist and humorist and who is believed to have travelled round the world on more than three occasions, has said some striking things about India in a Press interview. But like most globe-trotters or caricaturists, he seems to be impressed more by the superficial things in this country, by what he calls its "glamour and glow" than by the deeper factors that determine the life of its people. Naturally he is also most impressed by personalities like Gandhiji and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and has followed many others in likening the former to Jesus Christ. But he does not appreciate, because he does not correctly understand, the cardinal doctrines inculcated by these great men. He deprecates Christ's cult of non-resistance and probably Gandhiji's cult of non-violence, little realising how the latter has been adapted to the needs of this country and has exalted and transformed its public life.

KARACHI'S EXAMPLE

The Karachi Municipal Corporation deserves to be congratulated on its resolution adopting a five-year plan for constructing free quarters for sweepers and other low paid staff at a cost of about one lakh of rupees per year. The Municipality, it is said, had already built 250 cheap model tenements at a cost of two and a half lakhs and the new plan is expected to accommodate over 750 more families. As the sweepers are both the lowest paid servants of the Municipality and generally live in the worst quarters, it is to be hoped that they will be the first to be accommodated in the new tenements. Apart from the undoubted beneficence of the scheme, the transference of the sweepers from their usually dirty hovels to clean Municipal quarters will add to the efficiency of their labour and the health of the city. The example of Karachi deserves to be emulated by other municipalities, especially the richer ones like that of Bombay.

"IMPERIAL CHEMICAL CONTRACT"

Mr. B. Das has rendered a distinct service to the country by disclosing what he describes as a sensational information from a source in London and by giving notice of a short-notice-question in the Assembly asking Government to take the public into confidence on the subject. If the facts mentioned by Mr. Das are true, the matter is, indeed, one which cannot be disposed of by the Government of India without allowing the Assembly to have it say on it. Mr. B. Das says:

"I understand the Imperial Chemicals have already negotiated with the Government of India for a contract extending over 50 or 60 years to exploit the chemical resources of India. This contract, I am told, is not yet signed, and I hope the Government of India will not sign it without giving an opportunity to the Assembly to discuss this matter."

"I am told that no less than half a million pounds are being invested in the Indian Works of this firm, and that, its works will be opened at a place, called Dundot in Jehlum District, (Punjab), and that they are to produce alkalis and other chemicals."

NO MORAL JUSTIFICATION.

Under the Hoare regime, taking advantage of the pre-occupation of the Congress with the vital issue of winning freedom, increased opportunities and facilities have been given to British industrialists to strengthen and perpetuate the economic domination of this country. The Ottawa Agreement, the Mody-Lees Pact, the Preference to British steel are glaring instances of this. Now, if Mr. Das' information is accurate, the resources of the country, in respect of one important key-industry, are sought to be mortgaged to a foreign firm for a long period of sixty years. There is no particular need for foreign capital and brain to expand and develop chemical industry in this country. But if foreign capital is sought to be invested in it, it must be done in accordance at least with the principles laid down by the External Capital Committee,—principles which, according to the statement of Sir Samuel Hoare himself, are the accepted policy of the Government of India. Therefore, as Mr. Das says, the country is entitled to know whether this firm has offered any shares to the people of this country and whether there will be a majority of Indian Directors. Nor will that be enough. The question is whether the present Government of India, who are not responsible to the people, are morally justified in entering into a contract with a foreign firm for such a long period.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

"The man, who is bubbling over with love and enthusiasm for Ireland and can pass unmoved through our streets and witness all the wrong and suffering, the shame and degradation wrought upon our people—aye wrought by Irishmen upon Irishmen and women—without burning to end it is, in my opinion, a fraud and a liar in his heart, no matter how much he loves that combination of chemical elements he calls Ireland.—JAMES CONNOLLY.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Autonomy Of Marionettes

The Ceylon incident has a lesson for India. India, in common with the Colonies, will be allowed to enjoy the semblance of self-government, only so long as it suits Britain to do so; once these powers are used to the detriment of British interests they will receive very short shrift indeed. The freedom we enjoy will be the autonomy which marionettes usually enjoy.—"Hindustan Times."

Room For All

There is room enough in India for large and organised industries as well as for small-scale cottage industries, and while the Congress may confine its activities and its educative propaganda to the promotion of the latter it should do nothing to create in any one the wholly wrong impression that those who have anything to do with the former, whether as producers, middlemen or consumers, are either less patriotic or less deserving of an honourable place in the country's national organisation, than the producers or consumers of Khadi—."Tribune."

The Contrast

New capital issues have been an outstanding feature in the British commercial finance during the first half of this year. But in India, they have been conspicuously absent. The reason for this state of affairs is not far to seek. In Britain depreciation of sterling, cheap money and assertion of Imperial Preference throughout the British Empire have been the main causes or he revival of trade and industry. The British Government are giving now and then additional impetus to the recovery either by a reduction in income-tax or protective tariffs, etc. In fact, if any industry shows a good record of its development it gets a reward in the shape of reduction in taxation, as it was in the case of the motor industry. But in India the attitude of the Government is different. Whenever an industry shows some signs of prosperity the Government are only too eager to tax it. It has exactly been so in the case of sugar and matches. Now again the Government propose to impose an excise duty on steel ingots. Perhaps, the next turn may be for cement. Unless an industry shows some loss it cannot ask for protection and if it shows some profit, an excise duty will be imposed upon it.—"Financial News."

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Purge is the favourite pastime in Europe, at present. Il Duce employed it in his own way, like a doctor, with castor oil, and succeeded, at least for the time being.

Hitler has done and is doing purging also in his own way—with sword.

Austria is also undergoing the purging process, only in her case, let it be said, against her will. The world will sympathetically watch her efforts. Good comes often out of evil. In fact, as a well-known author has said, "anarchies, too, have their uses, and are appointed with cause."

* * * *

Speaking to students at Hyderabad, Deccan, Sjt. S. Satyamurti said, "Who lives if India dies? Who dies if India lives?"

We are sure of one thing whatever happens to India, whether she lives or dies, patriots like Satyamurtis and Sachamukhis will go on for ever—ever ready to point out to others their duties to the country. Verb. Sap.....

* * * *

The "caste Hindus" of Ambali a village in Borsad Taluka, accused Harijans of the place of resorting to black magic by spreading epidemic among the cattle. The "God's own" repudiated this libel, and advised the "caste Hindus" to observe cleanliness!

The worm has turned! The Harijan dog, it seems, is having his proverbial day! Upto now it was the Harijans who were advised to take to cleanliness!

* * * *

Vernieux, the well-known athlete of India, lost 100-yard race in the Empire Athletic Games at White City. It was due to a nasty accident with his own shoe and also due, according to Mumby, to his nervousness and "watching the opponents more than concentrating on his own efforts."

It always happens thus—in all walks of life. In the election race, Congressmen should take this to heart and let not the Neo-Nationalists steal march over them, by watching their moves, for they are bent, as announced just now, on securing as many seats as possible.

* * * *

Many of the contemporary authors drink more than they write," says Maxim Gorki, who advises them to "do their drinking at home and not set bad examples by imbibing in public places."

It seems Gorki is blissfully ignorant of the warm welcome the average "tyrant" at home gives to her spouse when the latter returns home "drunk deep" and not merely having tasted the pungent spirits. The hero of the pub is but a cringing worm at home: he has no earthly chance to drink there.

* * * *

"Wives know far more of what men are thinking than men know of what women are thinking," said the Marquis of Reading. Exactly, not only 'thinking' but 'doing' as well, specially when she has caressingly broached the question of a new sari. Though, he may not be able to think what he should do, she knows what it will come to sooner or later.

* * * *

Imre Weisz was a small man, but he ruled his wife—she was smaller still. But the tables were turned when after giving birth to a child, his wife began to put on weight and grow taller. In fact, she grew to be no less than four inches taller than her husband, says a Budapest report.

Then, Mr. Weisz complains, she started ordering him about, mocking him for being so small and referring to him as the "little man." And he asks for a divorce.

So this is the "long and short" of this domestic story!

* * * *

First Film Actor: "How is your wife?"

Second Ditto: "Oh, still as sweet as on the day when she married me—or you—or him!"

Storm And Floods P lay Havoc In United States

BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY BY SWOLLEN RIVER

Ships Torn From Wharves & Tossed Into Streets

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

Storms and floods followed in the wake of one of the most disastrous heat waves ever experienced in the United States causing loss of several lives.

The Public Supply services were disorganised and many millions of dollars worth damage was caused.

BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY

Bridgeton, Newjersey was almost cut in two, when river Cohansey, swollen by a cloud-burst carried away bridges, ships torn from wharves were tossed into streets. Fifteen were killed in storms.

The neighbourhood of the Great Lakes, Harrisburg and Altoona in Pennsylvania suffered badly from storm havoc.—Reuter.

WHITHER GERMANY?

State Regulations Galore To Restrict Free Trade

PRESS RESENTS INTER. FERENCE

BERLIN, Aug. 4.

The evidence that discontent with Government's economic policy is far from being silenced is, provided by the protest against the growing Government interference in business arising from shortage of foreign exchange in raw materials which appears from "Ring" an organ of the influential Heirenklub of which Herr von Papen is a member.

The paper says, scarcely a day passes without a new decree, these decrees, going deeper and deeper; at the end of such developments stands the abolition of freedom, its replacement by state regulations, red tape, and over-organisation.

To-day's decree prohibits the purchase of lead, copper, nickel and tin by manufacturers without special permit.+Reuter's Special.

FEARS OF CURRENCY INFLATION

London Opinion Divided On Morgenthau's Statement

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Mr. Morgenthau in his yesterday's statement regarding the issue of silver certificates aroused the fears of currency inflation resulting in the offering of dollars by gold countries especially France on London New York markets. The city opinion is divided regarding the prospects of devaluation, some pointing out that they are unable to reconcile devaluation fears with unconfirmable rumours now prevalent that gold held in London is being converted to dollars while others opine that American inflationists use the present dullness in business as further backing their demands for the need of inflation.

The Master Cotton Spinners Federation's agitation for the rise of silver is now being considered by other textile organisations. The Federation stated that although only a short time had elapsed, they received the most satisfactory response with the definite assurance of full active support.

Canadian Open Golf Championship

(SPECIAL CABLE)

TORONTO, August 5.

Edinburgh-born Tommy Armour (Michigan Club, U. S A.), won the Canadian Open Golf Championship with an aggregate of 287, Laffoon (Denver) was second with 289, Macfarlane (New York), Cooper (Chicago), and Coleman (Californ'a) were equal third with 292.

HINDENBURG'S LEGACY

BERLIN, Aug. 4.

It is not expected that Von Hindenburg left more than 20,000 sterling but in accordance with the custom the will (which contrary to the earlier reports is not lost) will not be published.

The Neudeck estate was presented to his son on the President's 80th birthday to avoid death duties.—Reuter's Special.

French Govt. And Hindenburg's Funeral

PARIS, Aug. 4.

The flags of all public buildings in France will be half-masted on August 7 when Von Hindenburg's funeral will take place.

The French Ambassador at Berlin Francois Ponset will represent the Government at the funeral.

He will be invested with the dignity of Ambassador Extraordinary for the occasion.—Reuter's Special.

Burrial At Field Marshal's Tower

BERLIN, Aug. 4.

It is definitely settled that von Hindenburg will be buried in the Field Marshal's tower of the Tannenberg Memorial which will be converted into a crypt and not at Neudeck.—Reuter.

JUMPING WITH CLOSED PARACHUTE

Russian Sets World Record

On July 17 Nikolai Yevdakimov, a parachute-jumping instructor of Moscow, broke the world's record for the delayed opening jump previously held by an Englishman. He jumped off at a height of 26,574 feet over Leningrad and fell unchecked for 25,918 feet in 142 seconds. The parachute opened at a height of 656 feet from the earth, and the instructor made a safe landing.

An oxygen breathing device assisted Yevdakimov during the high altitude.

The Soviet Government is making extensive experiments in parachute jumping, and is promotting it as a popular sport with the aim of using it for military purposes. Many thousands to-day attended a big parachute-jumping demonstration near Moscow.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN INDIA

Eulogy From Under-Secretary For India

The moral influence as well as the educative values of the Christian colleges in India were emphasized by Mr. R. A. Butler, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, in an address given at the Ruri-decanal Yearly Festival in Aid of the Work of the Church Overseas at Saffron Walden in mail week.

Mr. Butler, says the "Times" referring to the appeal for funds recently made on behalf of the Christian colleges, said that money was needed to carry out the suggestions made by the committee, presided over by the Master of Balliol, which reported on the work of the colleges in India. These colleges had already played an invauable part in Indian education for over a century, and with the increasing part taken by Indians in the politics and administration of their country would in future be more important than ever. It was worthy of not that in Madras all the Indian Ministers and Executive Councillors since the Reforms and the present Acting Governor had been educated at the Madras Christian College.

SANCTUARY WANTED FOR MEN

Nobody Has Yet Started Society For Protection Of Human Beings From Slaughter Says G. B. S.

Mr. Bernard Shaw was a surprise guest and speaker at Foyle's literary lunch at Grosvenor House, London, to Dr. Axel Munthe, in mail week. It was an unusual gathering and the largest in the history of these lunches, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." And although at an early stage Lord Howard annocnced that Dr. Munthe would not speak because he had been suffering from insomnia, the crowds kept up their spirits to the end, for among the guests besides Mr. Shaw were Mr. Walter de la Mare, Mr. James Stephens, and Mr. E. V. Lucas. Mr. Shaw when announced told his audience that he was not going to read any poems to them.

"Although arrangements for shooting them on the largest possible scale have been brought to a perfection never before known," he said, "nobody has yet started a society for the protection of human beings and an institution of sanctuaries where they cannot be shot.

"I think," he said, "it is an unfortunate thing that part of the education of the governing classes of this country has always consisted of the fact that the bird was created for the purpose of being shot. It was never suggested to the nobleman that a live bird was one of the most wonderful and beautiful objects in the world.

"I am not at all sure that the cult of making a sport of the slaughter of birds has not a great deal to do with that sport of kings—as it has been called—the slaughter of men, and I think that if we can make the whole world in effect a bird sanctuary I am not sure that that might not be one of the most important steps towards getting this world a human-being sanctuary."

Lightly speaking of Dr. Axel Munthe, Mr. Shaw said: "There is one infallible cure for insomnia, and that is attendance at large public meetings in England. (Applause). From long experience as a speaker and a listener I can assure him that your effort at such meetings is not to go to sleep but to keep awake."

Lord Howard expressed the wish for an international treaty for the protection of migratory birds, the same as existed between United States and Canada.

ALL ROUND RUINATION IN ASSAM

Hindu Sabha's Appeal For Reconstruction Of Temples

NOWGONG, Aug. 1.

The seriousness of the disaster in the District of Nowgong due to the recent floods extending over 1000 square miles, is greater that it was originally reported. The damages are estimated at not less than a crore of rupees and the people affected exceeds 2½ lakhs. About 16,000 cattle have been washed away and a good number of prayer houses (Namghar) and also some old and ancient religious institutions like that of "Mahara Satra" completely demolished. 29 men, women and children are reported to have been drowned and hundreds of widows and orphans rendered homeless and destitute. Thousands of men and women had to go naked for want of cloths.

ACUTE DISTRESS.

Although some relief organisation have been giving relief to those people the distress is still acute. The Assam Provincial Hindu Sabha has from the beginning concentrated chiefly on the distribution of cloth and has now taken up the maintenance of the helpless widows and orphans. It has also decided to help in the repair and reconstruction of the temples and religious houses which were either washed away or damaged by the flood. But the funds in hand are too small and so the Sabha appsals to the generous public again to contribute what they can to help the distressed people of this district.

All contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary, Assam Hindusabha Relief Committee, Nowgong, Assam.

Memers of the newly constituted committee of the Assam Provincial Hindu sabha for the purpose of relief are as follows:—

Satis Singh, President Chandranath Barthkaur Secretary Mangilal Poddar, Treasurer, Pratap Chandra Sarmah Satyahash Goswami, Matiram Borah, Gopal Cmandra Borah

BRITISH FASCISM DYING?

Mosley Calls Off Gigantic Rally Of Black Shirts Promised On Aug. 5

Fascism, Nazism, Blackshirtism or what you will is gone into the discard in Great Britain as a result of public horror at the German bloood bath. Sir Oswald Mosley's movement, which never was much more than a bad joke, is not even that now, says the London correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune," writing on July 14.

People don't laugh at something that is dying.

Before June 30 Mosley was carrying on an intensive campaign throughout the country, speaking every night in some provincial town and getting considerable publicity. Since June 30 he is still speaking, but he is ignored by the newspapers and audiences have dwindled to the vanishing point.

The campaign was to have culminated in a gigantic rally August 5 in White City the great London exhibition ground, where he boasted he would have 50,000 people. To-day it is announced that the White City rally has been abandoned, but instead a rally will be held in Hyde Park September 9.

At Hyde Park the police will be in charge and Black Shirt huskies won't be able to beat up interrupters as at the Olympia meeting recently. It is also more than likely that the police will be called on to protect the Black Shirts rather than to throw out interrupters.

It is also significant that Mosley has not applied for permission to erect stands. All he has asked for is to be allowed to bring one truck into the park, from which it is assumed he will speak. Not even a permit for loud-speakers has been asked for.

The ostensible reason for cancelling the White City meeting is that it might interfere with the sports meeting there the day after, but General Critchley, chief of the company running the White City, denies he asked cancellation.

Lord Rothermere's "Daily Mail" which had been supporting Mosley and attacking parliamentary institutions, has now gone constitutional and Mosley's name isn't mentioned any more or is hidden in some obscure corner of the paper.

"TRUST INDIA"

Britain Must Choose Between Political Power & Trade, Says Sir Chimanlal

The "News Chronicle" writes:—

Indian barrister, politician and educationist, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

Practises law to earn his living Follows politics and education to further the dream of his life—Self-Government for India.

Luminous and catholic intelligence. Takes world view on every question.

Always comes to England for holiday.

Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, 1917-29. Helped to found Faculty of Technology, "What we specially need is progress in technical education."

Last appointment he would give up is General Secretaryship of Indian Liberal Patry.

Favourite topic of conversation: politics.

Admires Wedgwood Benn for saying "What is wanted in dealing with India is speed and sincerity," and Mr. Baldwin for saying "You can't force a country to buy from you at the point of a bayonet."

Belives Gandhi wholly responsible for awakening and solidarity of India But Gandhi's mistake was in not allowing practical men to take charge.

SELF-GOVERNMENT NOW!

Says: "Now is the psychologiacl moment for giving India complete self-government.

'Britain must choose between political power and trade in India. Let her give up the one and she keeps the other. Let her cling to both and she loses both.

"It is a grievous mistake to provide too many safeguards against possible abuse of the Constitution by India. No safeguards will be effective without goodwill. Trust India"

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

Fifth Session In South Africa Next Winter

Arrangements are now being made for the fifth Imperial Press Conference to be held in South Africa next winter. This is by invitation of the South African section of the Empire Press Union which is planning a six-weeks' tour designed to give the visiting delegates—55 distinguished representatives of the Press of the British Empire—an opportunity of studying the present conditions and the future of South Africa.

The delegation from Britain will sail in the Warwick Castle on January 18, returnng by the Winchester Castle on April 8. This date has been selected partly to enable the home delegation to return to Englang in time for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the King's Accession. Next year will also mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Union of South Africa.

The invitation of the South African Press is supported by news papers of all categories and all shades of political opinion, and the tour programme is receiving active cooperation from the South African Government. The Conference sessions will be held in Capetown and Johannseburg.

The delegation from the United Kingdom will be headed by Major Astor, M. P., as president of the Empire Press Union, who is also chairman of an organizing committee in London including:—Sir Harry Britain, Mr. N. B. Graham (representng the Newspaper Society); Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Lord Iliffe, Sir Roderick Jones, Mr. Percival Marshall representing the Periodical, Trade Press, and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association); Sir Thomas McAra (representing the Newspaper Proprietors' Association); and Sir Campbell Stuart.—"The Times."

ATTACK ON PROF. LASKI

London University Disclaims Responsibility

The lecture recently given in Moscow by Professor Harold Laski, about which questions were asked in the House of Commons, is the subject of the following letter received yesterday from the Vice-Chancellor and the Principal of London University:—

Sir,—With regard to certain reported utterances in Moscow by Mr. H. J. Laski, Professor of Political Science in this University at the London School of Economics, it would clearly be improper at this stage before the facts have been precisely ascertained for the University to express an opinion on Professor Laski's action, which will doubtless form the subject of an inquiry by the appropriate body.

We feel it our duty, however, to make plain immediately that if Professor Laski's statements have been correctly reported the University can accept no responsibility for personal expressions of opinion by any of its professors, and such expressions of opinion should not be taken as representing in any way the views of any responsible person connected with the University.—

L. N. G. FILON, Vice-Chancellor.

EDWIN DELLER, Principal.

When the letter was read to Professor Laski by a reporter he said he had no observations to make on it.

RIGHT OF APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

Judicial Committee Consider Legality Of Ireland's Ban

A dispute about fishery rights in the Irish Free State which incidentally raises he question of the legality of the Act pased by the Irish Free State abolishing the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in mail week.

A petition was made by 10 people who contend that they own the fishery rights in the estuary of the Erne, in Donegal.

By a majority the Supreme Court of the Free State gave a decision adverse o the petitioners. They wish to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but in view of the Act passed by the Free State Government he Registrar of he Supreme Court has declined to provide an official record of the proceedings.

The Judicial Committee decided to determine on Oct. 16 the preliminary issue as to the validity of the Irish Act, in so far as it affects the proposed appeal.

Freedom Of India A World Problem

In A Subject Country Politics Is A Liberal Education For Students

The Tarun Mandal of Santa Cruz was inaugurated on Sunday morning at a meeting held at Amar Bhuvan, Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta presided.

The president in his opening remarks congratulated the organisers on establishing the Youth League. It was true that mainly organisations were started which worked only for a short time and then remained inactive. Neverthless the mere fact that several young men had felt the need of coming together for the purpose of doing useful work was in itself a welcome fact and he hoped that the Tarun Mandal would have a brilliant career.

GLORIOUS PRESENT

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in addressing the meeting said that he was glad to be permitted to associate himself with the inauguration of the Mandal because he felt that contact with youth was always a liberal education in itself. The dominant feeling of a young man to-day, contemplating life, Mr. Brelvi was sure, would be one of grateful pride that he was born in India. Many had sung the the glories of India of the past. But life in India of the present was no less glorious. For there was nothing so ennobling as to make efforts and sacrifices the fruits of which would be reaped by those who followed them. If the youth of India proved themselves worthy of their destiny he had no hesitation in saying that India would, within a very few years, be the leading country in the world. The materials required to enable them to be worthy of their role were there in abundance. All that was needed was that they should use them properly. Mr. Brelvi asked them to consider one of factors, namely, population. The population of the world was roughly estimated at 200 crores. Asia accounted for 100 crores, India with her 35 crores was second only to China with her 44 crores. Russia had 16 crores, the U. S. A. 12 crores. Germany and Japan each had 6 crores, while the population of Britain and France did not exceed four crores and a half. Yet, while all these nations were regarded as Great Powers, India was still a Dependency.

UNIQUE RESPONSIBILITY.

Again, India, unlike any other country, was a small world in itself. There was no other country which had among its population people belonging to so many different religions as they had in India. That of all countries India was selected for the fulfilment of the great purpose of establishing Human Brotherhood—by creating harmony out of the diversity of religious beliefs should inspire them to be worthy of their unique responsibility.

THE RIGHT PERSPECTIVE.

His object, Mr. Brelvi continued, in drawing attention to the extent and composition of India's population was to urge them to consider the problem they had to face, in the right perspective. Hitherto what had been wrong with them was that they had considered India's problem either as Hindus or as Muslims—with the result they had not been able to see the wood for the trees. He pleaded that the young men and women of India should consider India's problem as a world problem and seek its solution as citizens of the world.

A COMMON PROBLEM.

Considered in this perspective they would find that India's problem was the same as that of other countries in Asia and the East generally—the problem, namely, of emancipating themselves from the economic and political domination of the West. This emancipation was necessary as much in the interest of Europe as of the East because the economic domination for monopolising and maintaining huge Eastern markets for its manufactured goods reacted unfavourably on Europe itself, which was exploiting the East, and by creating rivalries among European countries was transforming Europe into a perpetually armed camp. There were only two ways of escape from this. First was the increasing contact among, and active co-operation of, the nations of the East and second the growing dissemination and adoption of the Socialist ideals which would lead to the end of exploitation—of one country by another, of one class by another—and the establishment of a World Commonwealth of Free Nations, in which every country would have the fullest scope for development and for contributing its best to the progress and prosperity of humanity. In such a Commonwealth—India, with her tradition and her huge population could not but play a leading part.

HISTORY IN MAKING.

One by one, Mr. Brelvi proceeded, Asiatic countries were asserting their rights and releasing themselves from the stranglehold of Western economic imperialism. Japan, China, Turkey, Persia and even Afghanistan were making history. Mr. Brelvi urged that young men and women of India could not adequately serve their country if they did not keep themselves constantly informed of the happenings and developments in these great Asiatic countries which were bound to have repercussions on their own country.

STUDY SOCIALISM

Mr. Brelvi also urged young men and women of India to make a close study of Socialism. Socialism was the greatest of world forces of their day and even if they wished to ignore it they could not do so. It offered a solution of the economic system which was the only alternative to one of master and slave. It gave to the youth a new hope and new fields of congenial activity. To young men and women of India Socialism should have a special appeal because it presented to them a way of escape from the three outstanding evils which beset their path—the evils of Communalism. Caste and unemployment—not to speak of the greater evil of capitalist exploitation. No genuine Socialist could afford to be a communalist nor could he countenance the absurdities and tragedies of the caste system. As for unemployment it was an admitted fact that whatever Russia—the only country where Socialism of some sort had been established—might not have done, it had at least eradicated unemployment.

STUDENTS & POLITICS

One particular reason why he asked them to study Socialism was that the more they studied it the more would the study stimulate their desire for the freedom of their country; for they would find that they could not establish Socialism without first winning political freedom. There was no cant more overworked by those who professed to advise young men and women than the homily that students should not participate in politics. Mr. Brelvi was convinced that in a subject country there could be no truer and more liberal education than the study of politics and active participation in political life and work. For, in a subject country the springs of education which was imparted mostly through State or semi-State agencies, were polluted in a hundred different ways with the result that the students either acquired a slave mentality—or had their desire for freedom stifled or deadened. It was only the fresh and free atmosphere of politics and political work which could keep alive that spirit of independence and fearlessness without which life was not worth living. Students were like soldiers in an army. If an army was to be successful in a campaign, the soldiers must implicitly obey the orders of the Commander and could not be a law unto themselves. Similarly the students were bound to act in a manner which the interests of the country demanded and not in any way they themselves chose.

NEED FOR WOMEN'S CO-OPERATION

Concluding Mr. Brelvi wished every success to the Tarun Mandal and hoped that they would enlist young women as members. The part which the women of India had played during the last few years in the struggle for freedom had proved that they could not succeed in any national enterprise without the active co-operation of women.

Mrs. Urmila Mehta, on behalf of the citizens of Santa Cruz welcomed the establishment of the Tarun Mandal and expressed the hope that the Mandal would take active measures to provide facilities for education for the poor.

Mr. Jayant Kothari, in moving a vote of thanks to the President and Mr. Brelvi, explained the objects which the Mandal had in view and said that the Mandal had come into being as a result of the desire of the youth of Santa Cruz to be of some service to their fellow-citizens.

WIFE KILLED IN CAR CRASH

Peer's Heir To Face Man-Slaughter Charge

The Hon. Robert A. Handcock, brother and heir-presumptive of Lord Castlemaine, has been remanded on bail at Ballinasloe, on the borders of Co Galway and Co. Roscommon, charged with the mansiaughter of his wife, who was killed when the car he was driving crashed into a wall at Cleaghmore in mail week.

According to medical evidence, Mrs. Handcock's head was almost severed from her body.

The couple were motoring with their granddaughter as the time of the accident.

Which Is The Better Diet?

VEGETARIAN OR MIXED

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The opinions of some well-known medical authorities, cited by your homoeopathic correspondent are certainly interesting; but these are based on selected cases who lived in temperate regions. By selected, I mean individuals who could afford to live very liberally on the choicest and best prepared vegetable dishes and fruits. Your readers can read such opinions galore in the books or publications of most faddists on dietary questions. The book of Bernard Macfadden will give any one, who cares to look for them, the names of about a hundred medical authorities who favour a vegetable regime. The opinions of doctors as a whole are against vegetarianism. At the recent Congress on Nutrition recently held by the University of Bristol Professor Nixon summed up the consensus of opinion of the authorities, assembled there that first-class protein from eggs, meat and fish were absolutely necessary for well-being. These authorities came from all parts of the world.

Our interest in this question centres on Indians. We are concerned with the important question which of the two diets: a purely vegetarian one or a mixed one is more suitable to make a virile nation Indians, suitable to make them stand shoulder to shoulder with the Westerners both physically and mentally.

I have already quoted my experience as a physician. It would be interesting to know from properly qualified doctors whether they agree that: firstly, the power of resistance of vegetarians, as seen in Bombay, is much lower than that of meat eaters, secondly, whether they, the vegetarians, are liable or even more liable to all sort of diseases as the meat eaters; thirdly, whether their space of life is not longer than meat eaters, and whether physically and mentally they are better than meat eaters.—Yours, etc.

C. L. D.

August 5.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir, I have read with painful surprise "this rubbish" of my esteemed friend Dr. Thakar. "Virtue itself becomes vice, when misapplied"; but misapplication is to blame for it, and not "virtue itself"; and right application is the remedy for it, and not running it down. No doubt, wrong use of sun-light, vitamines, and vegetarianism may do harm. What is it that can never do harm, besides thinking without passion, pride and prejudice; speaking without lie, malice or idle talk; and acting without passion, anger and seeking fruit of action?

I love the advice that idlers require very little food, but the remedy is proper exercise, which will require more food, and not eating very little, alongside with continuing idle habits to prevent "bold storage".

The term vegetarianism is a misnomer; Hindu vegetarians use milk and English vegetarians use eggs as well. Are they rubbish?

And are well-baken wheaten bread, fruits, green vegetables and well-chewed dried nuts, used besides that, in proper proportion and quantity "this rubbish"?

No doubt, tinned food, sweetmeats, confectionary, cakes and ice-creams 'are' rubbish, and intoxicants are worse than rubbish, but meat-eaters use them more than vegetarians, except sweetmeats.

The father of vegetarian (Buddha) forbids intoxicants as well as immoderate eating and fasting. If vegetarians act contrariwise, it is not by his teaching, but against it.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. DAJI, L.M. & S.

Cottage Lane, Santa Cruz.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I would not have thought it worth-while to write again on the subject after my last article, but for my name having been specifically mentioned by my friend. I however, hope this will be my last—at least for some time to come.

Mr. Medhekar is quite innocent of arguments, but extraordinarily capable of contradictions and declamation. He is harping on his theme from his own point of view, like a drowning man struggling at a straw. Since he could not appreciate my arguments, I now propose to see if he appreciates his own contradictions.

In his very first article he maintained that meat-eating produces the heroic qualities of anger, avarice, passion, aggressiveness, and recommended meat-eating on this very account. He now turns round and complains "all your correspondents fear that meat-eating makes us ferocious, but in fact it does not." Now what essential difference is there between anger, avarice, passion and aggressiveness combined, and ferociousness? "Whom am I to believe," may I now ask, "Mr. Medhekar of July 2, or Medhekar of July 23?"

He is tirelessly quoting religion and authors of religions as authorities in favour of meat-eating. But he forgets that the present-day vegetarians also are the followers of those very religions, but who have given up meat-eating as an improvement in religion, after consideration of that question from the higher stand-points of true religion and real morality.

"The God-man of Dakshineshwar used to eat meat given to him in the name of the goddess." If so, it was evidently for the purification of the soul. But our friend wants it for the glorification of the body

The contrast between the cat kept on milk-diet and the dog kept on meat-diet is totally fallacious. Neither is cat as completely a milk-drinking animal, nor dog a meat-eating one, as horse is grass-eating or the tiger flesh-eating.

"Generalisations drawn on the basis of individual comparisons are faulty." Quite so. But Dr. Daji's contrast between horse and tiger was not a contrast based on individual qualities. It was a contrast bewteen the genus of horses as a class and the genus of tigers as a class. Our friend has yet to learn what individual and collective comparisons are.

He asks his adversaries to be intelligent truth-seekers. But his own mode of discussing the problem lacks alike intelligence and the spirit of truth-seeking.

Our friend's notion about civilisation and culture, like his notion about morality and life's duty appears to be rather quaint. Installatiin of slaughter-houses at every corner, street-hawking of reeking limbs of animals, flesh-eating, dram-drinking, nude-dancing, brawling, fighting—or their modern more refined equivalents of disarmament, rearmament, aerial bombardment, under-sea blowing-up, devastating wars, more devastating peace-treaties, living in constanst fear and suspicion of one another, afraid of talking, afraid of acting, afraid of keeping silent! If such a state be civilisation, what will barbarism be like?—Yours, etc.,

V. S. MUDVEDKAR.

Bombay, July 25.

G. K. Nariman—Queries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any reader inform me of the exact or even approximate date of the death of the well-known journalist and orientalist, the late Mr. G. K. Nariman, and also whether he came of one of those families to which the priestly office is confined among the Parsis?—Yours, etc.,

S. D. NADKARNI.

Karwar, July 29, 1934.

Students And Socialism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I thank the four students for the kind correction saying that the number of signatories to the first letter published in the "Chronicle" was four and not three.

"Observer" humbly accepts any corrections and gratefully acknowledges them while he is sorry to have omitted the mention of the fourth signatory though who that omitted person is, "Observer" is not sure; otherwise 'Observer" could have expressed his apologies to that omitted person!

A mistake it is no doubt. But does it mater ally or otherwise alter or affect the position in any manner conceivable?

I hope the public would be satisfied with the acknowledgment of a minute error, a slip, perhaps, at a time of pressure of work.

"Observer" is sorry that he is misunderstood. What he wrote was to the effect that there was general trouble, that the readers of the "Chronicle" would be glad

(Continued on page 9).

"What Women Willed Men Do To-morrow"

MAHATMA'S FAITH IN THEM

Their Only Struggle Is Against Their Own Apathy And Laziness, Says Mrs. Naidu

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Aug. 3.

A stirring appeal to the women of India to welcome knowledge, culture and science from whatever source, in order to play their noble part in the making of New India, was made by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, addressing a very large gathering of the ladies of Bangalore last evening at the Mahila Seva Samaj.

Mrs. Naidu said that it was the duty of women to keep themselves in touch with what was happening in the world.

India could make her best contribution not by being conservative, but by showing to the world her example of piety, devotion, her power of sacrifice, her wide sympathy and compassion.

These were the gifts that India could give to the world and in this women had to have their share and part.

Mahatma Gandhi, continued Mrs. Naidu had a superb faith in the women of India. He believed that what the women willed to-day, the men would do to-morrow. If the women of India could cease to be idle, to be afraid of their neighbours, to be indifferent to good causes and if they would be brave, faithful and willing to make sacrifices if need be, they would lead the women of the world.

NEED OF WOMEN TO-DAY

Mrs. Naidu observed that the women of India at the present day needed less education and more of culture. She would condemn the tendency among the modern girls that the teaching of the past was useless. In India, women took themselves too seriously and they had at present no time to devote to the art of living and of culture. Real culture was that which made life simple and rich. Real culture widened their ideas and made them wise, sympathetic an tolerant. If women thought that they could learn all from books and not from life, they would remain ignorant and uncultured. When women complained that they were badly treated, she would point out that it was mostly their own making, because they were indifferent to human welfare. Their only struggle was against their own apathy, laziness and ignorance.

"THEIR FAULT"

The traditional position of responsibility and duties given to women in India had been abrogated by them. They could not regain their ancient position by holding conferences and passing resolutions, but only by united efforts for the common good. Women in India recently had proved their ability to hold positions intellectual, political and social, that were equal to the highest in the land. If women found opposition family life, it was their fault, because they had helped to make these circles conservative and backward.

GOOD, BUT SMALL BEGINNING

Mrs. Naidu proceeding expressed her appreciation of the good work done by a number of schools and welfare centres in Bangalore which she had visited. They represented good, but small beginnings. Every woman who has the good fortune to have a little education should use every opportunity to come into touch with those who were without such an advantage. Ladies of the better class should make it their duty to come in touch with the lives of the poor. Mysore State had a reputation for being progressive and it was the women of the State who would enable it to live up to this standard.

MEANING OF SWARAJ

"What is Swaraj?" she would ask. "Where each person had an equal right to work, where ruler and ruled were in sympathy and co-operation with each other, where every class was of equal value to every other class of people, where every one had equal rights and responsibilities, there was Swaraj."

PROMOTE SWADESHI

In conclusiin, Mrs. Naidu observed that Indian women should be proud of their institutions, industries, arts, languages and learnings. It was imperative on their part to take pride in Swadeshi and do all they could to promote this ideal. But they should not confine themselves to a narrow ideal. Indian women should think of themselves always as members of the larger world. (Cheers and applause).

With the garlanding of the distinguished visitor and a vote of thanks proposed by Mrs. Madhava Iyengar, the meeting terminated.

REVOLT AGAINST JOINT FAMILY SYSTEM

It Is An Anachronism, Says, Sarojini Mehta

A lecture on "Joint Hindu Family" was delivered on Saturday evening by Mrs. Sarojini Mehta at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, Mr. Justice N. V. Divatia presided.

The chairman in introducing the speaker said that she was eminently qualified to speak on this "live" and interesting subject as she was a cultured lady who has made a thorough study of the subject both from the social and legal aspects.

Mrs. Mehta tracing the history of this system declared that it was an anachronism at the present time as its usefulness had ceased to exist owing to the changed economic conditions in India.

Advocating for its complete abolition, she gave a harrowing description of the lot of women in a joint family household where the women were not even free to speak to their husbands in the presence of their elders.

REVOLT OF WOMEN

She then described the tyranny of the mother-in-law and outlook that is forced upon the women that everything should be ordered in a household for the benefit of the male members. The injustice a woman suffers on matters pertaining to properties of her husband even in law was then detailed.

Continuing the lecturer said, that some might point out that by the Joint Family System, a member sacrifices for the benefit of others. This, she pointed out, was not voluntary and there were instances of sacrifice of one member for the benefit of others even where no joint family system was prevailing.

With the advance of education and modern outlook women felt that they were equal to men in every way. The revolt of women was an indication of that new outlook by which they did not wish to submit to the other sex.

DISSOLVE THIS SYSTEM

Discussion then followed on the subject. Mr. D. G. Dalvi, who while acknowledging the existence of tyranny in some households towards the women pleaded for the continuance of the joint family system which according to him had many advantages. He pleaded for reform in the society while maintaining the system.

Mr. Vakil supporting the dissolution of this ancient system, warned that if it did not take place soon, there was a danger of revolt against even ordinary married life.

Mr. Justice Davatia in his concluding remarks said that whether one acknowledged or not, the joint family system was in the process of disruption. One could see several applications in the High Court for seceding from the joint family life. The Court, he added, was favourably considering such cases. He said that silent economic revolution and results of education which made a person to cultivate his or her individuality were mainly responsible for this change. He said the usefulness of the older system had long ago ceased to exist. The soul of the system had gone and only its dead bidy was there and therefore in his opinion the greatest need was to harmonise the old and the new ideas.

UNBEARABLE

In conclusion he declared that our old system was unbearable and it should either be mended or ended. He pleaed to the audience not to let it drift. He was of opinion that it was possible to lead an individual family life while still maintaining the essence and sanctity of Hindu married life.

He was glad that a woman had come forward to lead the cause of her own sex and he hoped that more women would come forward to enlighten the public on this question as even the law concerning their position soon had to be changed.

RESPOND TO THE CALL

HAVE YOU JOINED

THE CONGRESS

Reception Committee?

HUNDREDS HAVE BECOME MEMBERS

WHY NOT YOU?

BOMBAY HAS GOT

THE UNIQUE PRIVILEGE

OF HOLDING THE

48th Session Of The Congress

MAKE IT A SUCCESS

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee was held on Sunday at 8 p.m. at the Committee's Offices at Parel. The following decisions were taken:—

1. To keep the polling booth at Prof. Hudlikar's School, namely, "Balak Mandir," near G. I. P. Dadar Railway Station.

2. The polling of votes be open from 7 to 11 a.m. (S.T.) and 4 to 9 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, the 12th instant.

Mr. C. K. Subramaniam has been appointed Polling Officer.

NOMINATIONS.

Nomination papers duly proposed and seconded of candidates for the B.P.C.C. elections for the 9 seats from the "F" Ward should reach the Committee's Office, Mankeshwar Building, Poibavdi, Parel at or before 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) tomorrow (Tuesday). Any nomination paper received later than 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) as announced will be invalid. In case of contest polling will take place on Sunday 12th instant between the hours already mentioned above.

MAJOR NAIDU PROGRESSING

Mrs. Naidu To Prolong Stay By Three Weeks

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Aug. 3.

Major M. G. Naidu who underwent an operation last Sunday in the Minto Opthalmic Hospital, is progressing and it will be some time before he is discharged from the Hospital.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will stay in Bangalore for about three weeks more. During this time she will pay flying visits to Mysore and Madras. As at present arranged, she leaves for Mysore on the 5th inst. visiting 'en route' Sivasamudram, Krishnarajasagara, Seringapatam and other places.

A STATE GUEST.

While at Mysore, she will be a State Guest. Mrs. Naidu returns to Bangalore on Wednesday, the 8th inst. On the 10th inst. she will leave for Madras, where she presides over the Annual meeting of the Women's Association on the 11th inst. She returns back to Bangalore on the 13th morning.

HEAVY PROGRAMME.

For the last two days, Mrs. Naidu is having a very heavy programme to keep up. Last evening she paid a visit to the village school at Yediyur, which is being run by the Mysore State Ladies' Conference. This morning, she paid a visit to the Malleswaram Seva Ashrama. She expressed her great appreciation of the good work done by the Ashram for the amelioration of the poor and labouring classes.

Mrs. Naidu will deliver the inaugural address to the University Union, Bangalore, on Friday, the 10th inst.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6.)

discipline offenders against morals and good conscience.

Any one who has sat on a Discipline Committee must have been struck by the instances where practitioners have fallen into error from sheer ignorance, due to inexperience or to the fact that they had not been born and bred to the best traditions. This is particularly true of the profession in the mofussil. There, professional proprieties are locked in the breasts of the more reputable members to govern merely their own conduct. If there existed a professional body in the mofussil districts, many a young lawyer would be induced to mend his ways if privately and fraternally informed of professional disapproval by such a body and some would be glad to seek the judgment of such a body if it could be had without exposing names or particulars. In this way, a body of rulings on the ethics of the profession applicable to Indian conditions would be steadily forced upon the attention of the whole profession.

Responsibility Of Law Schools

A share of the blame for the ignorance of the ethical aspects of practice has been placed on the law schools. Individuals have been led to apply commercial standards to the practice of a profession, simply because they knew no better. It is asked, why were they not taught differently? Why wait to disbar, to teach men the elements of their calling? It is dangerous for the law schools to grind out members of the Bar year after year without giving adequate instruction in legal ethics. The subject must be taught to the students as part of their preliminary education.

Two reasons have been given for the failure of law schools to devote a proper amount of time to the subject of legal ethics. One has been the fact that the curriculum is already overcrowded; the other has been the lack of a suitable book on the subject. It is submitted that neither of the difficulties is insuperable. The Universities and law associations ought to co-operate so as to provide adequate instruction in this important subject.

Costs Against Police

The owner of a £30 diamond earring, the subject of a charge at Bow Street Police Court, provided the legal defence and secured the acquittal of John Llewellyn Smith, a porter.

Smith was accused of stealing the earring by finding. He was defended by Sir Shirley Worthington Evans, who said that the costs of his defence were being borne by the loser of the erring.

Mr. E. F. Levy, prosecuting for the police, said that the earring was dropped outside Claridge's Hotel by Mrs. Violet Ramsbotham. Two days later Smith took it to a pawnbroker for valuation. He told an untruth that he had found it a fortnight before. The Manager said that he ought to have taken it to the police. Smith offered to do so and went straight to Bow Street Police Court and spoke to a policeman. He gave his correct name and address to the pawnbroker.

Mrs. Ramsbotham said that Smith had written a letter to Claridge's Hotel saying that he found the earring and that he had since been looking to see if its loss was advertised. She had provided him with legal assistance because she thought there was no reason for him to have been charged.

The Magistrate (Mr. Dummett) —I am inclined to agree with you.

After hearing the pawnbroker's evidence. The Magistrate stopped the case and ordered Smith to be discharged.

Sir Shirley Worthington-Evans, applying for costs, said that Mrs. Ramsbotham took the view that it was iniquitous for Smith to have been charged. It was unfair that she should be left to bear the expenses.

The Magistrate.—However it has come about, an unnecessary prosecution has been undertaken, and that has resulted in expenditure on behalf of the defendant which has kindly been borne by the loser. I certainly think the costs ought to be paid by the prosecution, and I shall award £2-2s. costs out of the Police Fund.

Malta Sedition Case

The Court of Criminal Appeal, Malta, has allowed the appeal of Dr. Enrico Mizzi against the sentence of the Court which on December 29 fined him £10 under the sedition ordinance. The Chief Justice held that the law against seditious propaganda did not call for as rigorous interpretation as in the case of exceptional laws and that the accused must enjoy any benefit of the doubt.

His Lordship quoted Stephens, who in sedition through the Press, held that a jury must be most jealous of the liberty of the Press, and should not condemn an individual for any violent words which though considered seditious were not so in view of the writer's intention ascertainable from all the facts of the case. From the examination of the present article complained of, his Lordship concluded that it aimed at urging the Maltese to work out their own salvation, adding that the statements in the article were matters of general notoriety except those about the number of dockyard employees and the rent paid by the Union Club. The judgment continued:—

"If one seeks the occasional cause which provoked the writing of this article and its publication in a local journal, the Appellant's explanation is easily acceptable in the sense that he found therein a reply to those attempting to justify the recent Imperial measures leading to the suspension of this Constitution by recourse to the argument about the complete economic dependence of Malta on England. "The Times" on November 3, with the news of the withdrawal of the Constitution, published a Special Correspondent's long article containing the following:—

"Such extremists contend, in face of all the facts, that the Maltese by race and language are an offshoot of Italy, and ought to be reshaped on Italian lines as fast and as far as possible. They cite the French Canadians and the Dutch-speaking South Africans as an analogy, oblivious of the separate identity of the Maltese and the fact that the only fair anology is the use of French in pre-Soviet Russia.

"Others forsake such dangerous ground for a position which is superficially more tenable. They have a right, they say, to spend their own money as they like, and if they desire to teach people Chinese it is their own business and any interference is sheer tyranny. They show no sign of remembering where the money comes from, why the men spending it are in Malta, or what would happen if those men were removed from the island."

The judgment went on:—

If an authoritative London daily considered it opportune thus to humiliate the noble and proud Maltese people, it is natural that a Nationalist journal felt it necessary to take up the people's defence. Also for such reason, the editor's intention cannot be considered seditious.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

British Boys & Girls From 14 To 18 To Attend Classes

Unemployed British boys and girls are to be required to attend an educational course as soon as possible. For this purpse Junior Instruction Centres are to be established immediately says the "News Chronicle." Eevery unemployed youth between the ages of 14 and 18 will be required to attend.

In a memorandum issued in mail week to Local Education Authorities the Minister of Labour outlines their obligations under the new Unemployment Act.

If in any area and the district five mile around it, there are 50 young persons under 18 who have been out of work for 12 consecutive working days a centre must be opened for them.

PENALTY OF REFUSAL

If the average attendance falls below 40, the Centre is to be closed. In that case a Junior Instruction Class must be opened.

If the numbers fall below 20 the class may be closed. The unemployed boys and girls may then be required to attend existing educational institutions, unless their admission is "likely to prejudice the facilities provided for ordinary pupils."

It is hoped "that there will not be many who will refuse to attend when required." Those who do will lose their insurance benefit. Proceedings may also be taken in the courts.

The Ministry urge that the work should be inspired by the "club spirit," with physical training and games; though "the course should not be allowed to develop merely into a place of amusement."

It is pointed out hat the youths in attendance "are liable to resent anyhing in the nature of school discipline." Order will be maintained by the "club spirit." If youths misbehave they will be sent out and lose benefit as a punishment.

100,000 PLACES

The Minister has estimated that in the first year he will need to provide 100,000 places at an estimated cost of £13 per head.

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 8.)

to hear a certain group of students deny ng either the responsibility or the authorship of that trouble and that an impression that the questioners, whoever they were, were bargaining for trouble, was created in the minds of a large number present at the meeting.

And "Observer" still sticks to what he has said.

As for saying the "bother" of the s gnatories to contradict some of his statements by citing facts, "Observer" himself had honestly tried to save all bother of contradiction! But he was incorrectly interpreted.

Regarding the bloated importance sought to be attached to the "challenge," "Observer" humbly refers the four signatories to the latest resolution of the Congress Working Committee on its attitude towards the Congress Socialist Party, passed at the meeting at Benares.

He begs to point out that the Socialist Party has reached such an important stage in its progress as a national organisation as to compel the attention of the country's premier representat ve body, the Indian National Congress through its Working Committee; and a belated "challenge" at this time of the day, would not only reflect the smallness of the bull, but only betrays the conceit of the bulging frog, if one may be excused the comparison!

As for the query about the trials of the Congress Socialist Party, the signator es are referred to the back-numbers of the "Chronicle."

"Observer" had already mentioned how the Party was sought to be whittled down even in its inception first by the Congress Working Committee and then by the Congress President. Add to this the constant hue and cry raised in the Anglo-Indian Press wh ch sees red in everything.

"Observer" is only surprised that it requires a good deal of rubbing in, before one is made to understand things!

"Observer" respectfully submits that he has nothing personal against the four signatories. He has never meant to give them cause for offence, though he could not possibly help their being hyper-sensitive.

He is sorry if the feelings of the signatories are ruffled. "Observer" regrets, however, that the first letter of the signatories published in the "Chronicle" does not permit him to say anything other than what he had already written.—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."

Aug. 1.

Jhabvala For B. P C. C.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a resident of F Ward and am glad to know that our esteemed friend Mr. Jhabvala is standing as a candidate for B.P.C.C. from the F Ward. I am a worker too and therefore, welcome Mr. Jhabvala's candidature the more for that. I am sure F Ward voters will elect him as their representative on the B.P.-C.C. He is tough in fight and will hold up the true cause of the Congress. We want a man like him to-day in the B.P.C.C. Prior to his imprisonment in Meerut he was our Congress President in F Ward.—Yours, etc.,

F. Ward VOTER.

"Goud Saraswats & Social Welfare"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the announcement in your paper of the 1st August, under the above main heading, it is not correct, as the sub-heading would go to suggest, to call the association in question merely "Karana G. S. B. Association." The correct name of the association is "Kanara and Kerala G. S. B. Association." The writer who was present on the occasion is able to bear testimony to the fact that, as a result of his suggestion later on adopted by the mover himself of the first and main resolution of the day, it was decided that the proposed association should be named and styled as the "Kanara and Kerala G. S. B. Association."—Yours, etc.,

R. S. PRABHU.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Lloyd Triestino Co.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I don't think that the Lloyd Triestino Company can complain, that, so far it has not been well patronised by Indians. As a matter of fact, the majority of its patrons are Indians. The reason for this ready patronage is the comfortable and speedy boats it runs regularly between Bombay and Italy, and the absence on its boats of the quasi-military masquerading which many people rightly dislike and disapprove of on certain other boats.

This, however, is no reason why this company should now begin to show its prejudices towards Indians in its true colours. To begin with, I have remarked that it seldom or never advertises in Indian papers. But what is worse, it has begun of late to treat us, Indians, rather cavalierly. For instance, it will allow no Indian to go on board an incoming boat to meet relatives or friends unless a fee of Rs. 3 per ticket is paid. It alleges that it is the order of the Port Health Officer which for, reason of health, allows no one on board unless a fee is paid. Money can change the health condition of an individual in an instant manner which any intelligent person can see is pure bunk.

I may add here that, from personal experience, the P. and O. Company, always grants one or two tickets free to "bona fide" relatives or friends who wish to meet the passengers on arrival here. Yesterday the Lloyd Trestino demanded Rs. 3 from me for a ticket to enable me to meet my sister on the "Victoria" arriving here on the 6th instant. I need hardly say that I refused point blank to encourage such things and I hope every self-respecting Indian will note the manner these foreign people treat us Indians the moment they get a firm footing here.—Yours, etc.,

INDIGNANT.

August 4.

Christian Church In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—According to legends Christianity was preached in India from the very apostolic period in the first century. St Thomas called Didymus, one of the twelve chosen apostles of Our Lord Jesus Christ, came to India sometime in the middle of the first century to preach the law of Christ to Brahmins and philosophers and he was successfully received by them in thousands who embraced his new law. He, first instituted the Christian Church at 'Caliana' now known as Kalyanpur in South Kanara District along the South-Western Coast, with an important Bishopric there. Then St. Thomas proceeded along the Malabar Coast, the then Kerala Empire, and preached his law to Brahmins in Travancore and Cochin, the result being thousands of the high class Brahmins embraced Christianity.

The Christian Church in India from the very beginning followed the scriptures and the liturgy written in Syriac dialect. This Church in India was subject to the patriarchate of Antioch in Syria, a great apostolic See being the see of St. Peter the prince of apostles. All the Churches in Syria, Palestine and other surrounding provinces and in the Far East were subject to that great apostolic see of Antioch. This apostolic see always maintained the true apostolic traditions and doctrines from the beginning of the apostolic era and she does so upto this present day.

The Church of Antioch was proclaimed and saluted with exultant words by the Holy Fathers and ecumenical councils as the One Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, being the Mother Church of the entire Christendom.

In the 16th century Vasco de Gama with his militia traced his way to India and besieged Goa and other places in Malabar Coast and naturally the Christian Church in India came under the Portuguese rule. These Portuguese after the lapse of some years got the Clergy belonging to the Roman Pope and forced these clergy upon the ancient Church in India. Thus the ancient Christian Church in India remained in subjection to Rome, though unwillingly, for half a century.

In the 17th century the Dutch invaded some parts of Malabar and drove away all the aliens, those Romanists, and the ancient Church in India was thus set free from the enforced allegiance to Rome. Thenceforward the Holy See of Antioch began to send her clergy to India and thus once more the Church in India came under subjection to the Holy See of Antioch.

According to ancient Church history and the divisions made by the Holy ocumenical councils all the Eastern Provinces, including the Far East, naturally came under the jurisdiction and control of the Patriarchate of Antioch According to that anciently established right and claim of the Patriarchate of Antioch the administration of affairs in India falls under her jurisdiction and others are considered as trespassers entering in by the back doors. —Yours, etc.,

REV. BROTHER GEORGE,
Deacon for Bombay of the Holy Orthodox Syrian Church.

July 28.

Retrenchment At Race Course

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The W. I. T. C. Ltd., has reduced the First Enclosure entrance fee and the Second Enclosure entrance fee to Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 respectively for the Poona racing season, and also have abolished the system of the Tote betting of Rs. 10 in the First Enclosure and has made the common betting of Rs. 5 in both the enclosures. There would be no two sorts of dividends as before as First and Second Tote, but would be same and similar dividend in both enclosures One can easily imagine that this reduction that has been made is only for the purpose of bringing more people into both the enclosures. On the other hand, it shows the poor financial position of the race-going public. Due to the less income at the gate and in the Tote the W. I. T. C. is compelled to reduce the stake money and the owner of the race horse gets a reduced sum in the entry fee for the particular Plate.

But why is there no reduction in the Jockey's fee? When the W. I. T. C. has accepted retrenchment on all sides, why then has the chance not been given to the owners of the race horses to strengthen their position financially? Will the members of the Race Horses Owners' Association rise to the occasion and save the amount of Rs. 2 lacs or thereabout throughout Poona and Bombay season out of the Jockey's fees? Will they try to bring pressure upon the W I. T. C. to reduce the Jockey's fee from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50 for winning mount and from Rs. 50 to Rs. 25 for losing mount? When Jockeys in England are not getting more than on guinea per mount, why then in India do they get three or four times more?—Yours, etc.,

MAGANBHAI I. PATEL
Main Street,
Poona, July 27.

Indian Chamber's Representative To Port Trust

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the next few days, the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be called upon to elect their representative on the Port Trust for the seat rendered vacant by Mr. Shroff proceeding to England. Till now Mr. Behram K. Karanjia J.P., and Mr. B. S. Tarkhad have announced their candidature. To be a trustee of the port of Bombay is no small job. It is a position of trust entailing heavy responsibilities, study and insight into the manifold problems touching the well-being of the port of Bombay. And specially when a trustee is to represent a body like the Indian Merchants' Chamber, its nominee must, of necessity, be one fully conversant with the commercial problems of the day. He must be a person who has distinguished himself as businessman, must possess the necessary qualifications of public career to entitle him to a seat on the Board of Trustees of a port that is second in importance in the whole British Empire. Moreover, the immediate need of Bombay is the solution of the most vital question of trade diversion. This question has taxed the ingenuity of the very best of businessman and Government for the last nearly a decade and a half. At such a critical juncture in the annals of the Bombay trade, I, as a member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, would wish and fervently desire that none but Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, that well known silk-king of Bombay, who has to his credit a brilliant record of public service, of nearly four decades and more particularly to the trade and commerce of Bombay, should represent the Chamber in the Port Trust. Mr. Karanjia, an eminent member of the Bombay Corporation and formerly President of the Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates graced the Presidential Chair of the Indian Merchants' Chamber with sobriety and judgment. At the present moment, the question of trade diversion is the problem of problems before the Port Trust and the commercial community, and the services of a tried and sagacious business leader of the calibre of Mr. Karanjia are indispensable and valuable in themselves, While asking Mr. Tarkhad to withdraw his candidature, I would appeal in all sincerity to my co-members of the Chamber to elect their Representative on the Port Trust solely on merits. And if merits alone count, the election of Mr. Karanjia unanimously will mean the selection of the right type of Chamber's Representative on the Port Trust.—Yours, etc.

"A MEMBER."

"Anti-Indian Propaganda In Germany"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I beg of you the courtesy of your columns. I was an interested reader of the interview with Mr. Khanna published in your daily of the 13th instant.

Mr. Khanna has succeeded in slashing out in all directions, and has evidently no kind words to say about anybody anywhere in Europe. The interview is a series of contradictory statements. He says in one place that the majority of the "Indian students are decent citizens and that they add to the prestige and reputation of the country from which they come"; in another place referring to the scholarship holders, he opines that some of them obtained these scholarships by "deliberate graft and other methods of corruption." It is indeed, a very serious statement to make, and those scholarship-holders, I am sure would like to say something on the matter. Again in one place he speaks of the ignorance of the people on the Continent relating to Indian conditions, on the one hand, and to the enormous mischief caused by the inaccurate information supplied by the English press, and the books of the nature of Miss Mayo's Mother India that go unchallenged, on the other. Well, if there is any apportioning of blame, then we should get a greater share of it for not supplying the people outside India with correct information as to the conditions existant here. The occasion would then arise perhaps for attributing bad motives to others He makes an interesting statement that "it is a fact that systematic and sinister propaganda is being carried out in Germany against Indians", and that there is a column full of some stuff which is false and derogatory to the fair name of this country in every second paper that one comes across in Germany. Mr. Khanna is entitled to hold opinions as he pleases. But it is incorrect to make such a drastic statement. I happen to have the privilege of getting newspapers and periodicals of various denominations regularly every week, and I am not in a position to subscribe to this statement of Mr. Khanna.

His statement that "the officials of the High Commissioner's Office are more haughty towards us than the British Consulate officials in Germany, and these British Consulte officials are more haughly in their turn that the German authorities or the Italian or for he matter of that, any foreing consulate' can be recalled here with profit, and yet the head line for the interview is—"Indians vilified in Germany."

He speaks of a village in which people refused to believe that he was an Indian. The poor villagers can be forgiven for their ignorance. I wonder how many there are in India who can distinguish beween the nationals of America, England, Sweeden, Denmark etc. He quotes instances of people putting him "silly" questions Many of us will not see anything silly in them. We would be interested to meet such people who put questions in order to know things, and if there is anything that is needed to alter such conditions, then it is an honest and intensive cultural propaganda from our side.

This leads me to a point that is very frequently forgotten in this country. It is not very often realised that just as we want that our problems should be appreciated and understood by others outside India, it may be, that some of them would like to tell us something about their struggles and aspirations and to correct some of the wrong impressions that we may be having about them, and which may be due to ignorance on our part. It is only fair that we should give them a chance to explain to us the happenings in their respective countries, so that we may be in a position to understand and not merely to pass judgment on their alleged lack of civilization and culture.—Yours, etc.,

A. L. SIMHA.
Post Office Box 117.
Delhi, July 17.

Indore Malwa Mills

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is as clear as daylight in the mind of those depositors of the Indore-Malwa Mills, Ltd., who attended or read the proceedings of the meeting of depositors held at M.J. Market Hall on the 28th ultimo that the scheme of Mr. Bhandari is the best.

By accepting Mr. Bhandari's scheme there are chances of getting 16 annas in a rupee if Providence commands. Besides Mr. Bhandari is a millionaire of Indore and possesses sound knowledge of textile industry.

The meeting was attended by the depositors to the tune of about 40 lacs and all voted unanimously for accepting Mr. Bhandari's scheme.

Now when the future of the mill is at the mercy of the depositors, why should the Directors not extend their helping hand to the depositors for the good of the shareholders as well?—Yours etc.,

B.J. KAPADIA.
145-C, Cavel Street,
Bombay, Aug. 2.

Bombay Vigilance Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In to-day's issue of your paper you have published a report regarding a case of selling a minor girl for the purpose of prostitution in which you say "Mr. Naik of the Social Purity League gave evidence etc." It is true that I gave evidence in this case but I am a worker of the Bombay Vigilance Association and have nothing to do with the Social Purity League. Please make this correction in your paper and oblige.—Yours, etc.

P. G. Naik.

Development Of Indian Cinema Industry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A certain amount of polite interest has been shown by officialdom in India in the developments of the Indian cinema industry. The time has now come when this polite interest should be translated into practical encouragement. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.L.A., has done well, therefore, to draw up some questions to be asked at the Assembly relating to the grievances of the motion picture industry of India. The film-group in the Assembly will be on trial in respect of the proper ventilation of this great industry's grievances on the floor of the Assembly, but it has to be confessed, unfortunately, that public opinion in India is still very far from being well acquainted with the disabilities under which the industry is labouring. Suffice it here to say that the Motion Picture Society's recommendation for a protective duty of Rs. 3-8, per foot of every foreign film dumped at an eighth of the cost of an Indian production and "dubbed" into Indian vernaculars for a sum that still enables the hybrid product to compete with the Swadeshi product at a third of the cost of the latter is by no means too high a demand for protection. There is not the slightest chance for getting this or any oher measure of protection as it is believed Government do not intend to take any action on this question, but it is just as well that Indians realised that the film-industry's case for protection is just as strong a case as that of the other bigger Indian industries.

As regards Mr. Jadhav's question whether Government propose to take any action upon the recommendation of the Indian Cinematograph Committee to make it "obligatory on all exhibitors to show at every exhibition a small percentage of educated films" if Government were to pass such a decree it would be compulsory education 'in excelsis' and a decree much to be recommended—as being in keeping with the dictatorial spirit of our age.

But there are a few considerations that precede the question of making educational films compulsory upon all exhibitors and these considerations are:

(1) What about duplicating these educational films into suitable Indian vernaculars so that the educative appeal of such a film should reach the Indian masses and thus have the widest possible scope for their uplift?

(2) What about the cost of this duplicating—a matter, as I understand, of not more than about Rs. 600 per picture? Will Government be benign enough to meet this nominal cost?

(3) What about producing a few educational films in India so that the educational message of such a film is insulated for the best and widest effect with geniune local colour? The cost of such a production cannot be specified but, while it would be considerably more than the cost of foreign educational films duplicated into Indian vernaculars, it would not be beyond the financial means of Government in the cause of education.

Some years ago I was shown round the Film Branch of the Railway Publicity Head Office at Delhi and was told to watch out for educational films of varied interest to be released at Government expense for the uplift of India's millions. Money was plentiful then and well intentioned Europeans appointed to supervise this little bit of mass uplift were busy spending that money. But before the public saw a single educational film produced and released by this Railway Film Branch the great country-wide financial stringency of Government set in and the tax-payer never reaped the benefit of the experiments of the well-intentioned Europeans appointed to look after his cultural interests. In view of this Mr. Jadhav's last question is of serious concern to the tax-payer, viz.,

"Will Government be pleased to state whether the Film Department of the Railway Publicity Bureau is functioning? If not, how long did it function; how many films have they produced, and how much money have they spent on the production of the films?"

Indeed, let it be made obligatory on exhibitors to show an educational film in every cinema programme. But do not expect the exhibitor to purchase such educational films. He has a fixed notion that such films would not pay and therefore, no legislation can succeed in forcing him to buy educational films. The practical solution would be for the organisation of a film-bureau to be responsible for the purchasing and even producing of educational films for 'free' distribution and exhibition. The outlay is, as we have seen, a mere bagatelle and the potentialities for good are tremendous. Ajanta Cinetone's sporting offer (to which reference was made in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 20th instant, as "Ajanta Takes the Initiative") stands. Ajanta's fine studios will be at the disposal—free of hire and with the free services of its technical staff—of any accredited civic institution recognised by such a proposed Bureau for the production of an educational Talkie. All that is now called for is private initiative and a small capital and the public-spiritedness of other producers in following Ajanta's lead—and the regular distribution of good educational talkies synchronised into suitable vernaculars and available for free exhibition through the central machinery of a film-bureau will have become as much a recognised and actively functioning institution as, let us say, the I. S. B. S., of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

F. KABRAJI.

Vile Parle Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is a general and common complaint from the residents of Vile-Parle that owing to the very bad state of sanitation the healthy suburb is growing into an unhealthy one, owing to the bad management and neglect of the office-bearers concerned. The dirty water from the cess pools which ought to be cleaned once a week is cleaned after more than a fortnight and even 20 to 25 days. Naturally mosquitoes and, all sorts of germs breed and the insanitary condition brings other diseases such as typhoid etc. As it is typhoid is getting hold if this suburb gradually and in time to come it will be very hard to be eradicated.

All this is it due to the neglect of the Saniary Department towards their duty. The person in-charge ought to be a medical man and not a layman from among the members. Further he has to devote his energies equally on both sides of the town which he seldom does. This mean that while the East is looked after by the Sanitary Officer, the West is hopelessly neglected.

The Municipality has enough money to waste on the erection of offices and markets but has no money to engage more lorries for the upkeep of sanitation, which is the main function of a municipal body.

When the District Board was in existence better attention was paid to sanitation, but since the advent of the Municipality things are getting hopeless and public service is neglected.

People who made complaints regarding the inadequate service, receive the reply that they should increase the capacity of the cess pool tank so that more dirty water could accumulate and longer time cleaning will not be the cause of the complaint. This is how excuses are made out for the shortness of the Sanitary Department's capacity of management. Was it not the look-out of the Municipality to sanction only those tanks with larger holding capacity and compel the landlords to build larger tanks at the time of passing the plans, instead of that they are being asked to build now larger tanks because the Municipality cannot cope up with the work. The taxes are the same but for want of proper management excuses are being put up.

I think the public should address a joint memorial to the Collector Suburban District for their grievances.

The low lands which accumulate water and cause pools are also neglected in spite of regular complaints. The rain water gutters also accumulate water. Notices are issued for any violation of rules and Municipality but when a public complaint is received it is filed and no reply returned till several reminders are sent.

It is better to have no municipality than to have one with such mismanagements.— Yours, etc.

S. G. GANDHI.

WELCOME TO SIR SHADI LAL

The Marwari Sammelan, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association will present an address of welcome to Sir Shadi Lal, ex-Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court on his arrival here to-day (Monday) from Europe.

The function will take place at 6 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall and Seth Anandilal Potdar will preside.—A.P.

Lancashire And India

Trade Depends On Good Will

The following letter over the signature of the Hon. Sir Homi Mehta appears, in the London "Times."

Sir,—India is impressed, not by Mr. Churchill's arguments or by the lack of them, but by the arrogance with which he tells India and Lancashire what is good for them. His attack on the leaders of the cotton trade is a wonderful example of how he endeavours to make commerce subordinate to politics. One of the reasons why he poses as the only true leader of Lancashire is that when tariff increases were introduced in India the Lancashire leaders "resigned themselves in a helpless manner to the drift of events." What did Mr. Churchill himself do when the Fiscal Convention was introduced? He was a member of the Government which entered into that Convention. He is as much responsible for it as any member of the Government. He now pretends that it is the White Paper which proposes to surrender England's trade position in India. But that paper proposes no substantial change in fiscal relations. Lord Derby has pointed that out and has been attacked for stating the truth. Mr. Bond, the president of the Manchester Chamber, has done well to express resentment at that attack.

Mr. Churchill also tries to make out that the agreement reached between Lancashire and Indian millowners is worth nothing. Its cash value may be small. Its value as a genuine token of good will is immense. There can be no trade without good will. Destroy that and you get back to the hopeless state introduced when the non-cooperation movement and boycott were at their height. Mr. Churchill would substitute a big stick for good will. So too would Sir Oswald Mosley, and it is noteworthy that both those politicians have strange records for turning their coats. If Mr. Churchill and the satellites who revolve round him care to look squarely at the facts they will soon discover that India is not trying to kill the trade of Lancashire but is doing all she can to give a preference to British goods. The facts are that India has put a duty of 50 per cent. on all foreign cloth, whereas the duty on British goods is only 25 per cent. The real meaning of that 25 per cent. duty and its comparative insignificance will be better understood if one takes into consideration the facts that India pays ½d. per lb. import duty on all foreign cotton which she buys, 10 to 15 per cent. duty on machinery and mill stores, and 25 to 30 per cent. on all chemicals and dyes. On the other hand England produces those essentials of the textile industry in this country and pays no duty on them; nor does she pay any duty on imported cotton. When those facts are considered it will be seen that the Indian cotton mills have scarcely any advantage over the Lancashire mills.

Mr. Churchill, not being in the textile industry, may not be familiar with these details of the business; but the shrewd Lancashire manufacturers know all about them and understand what they mean. India, it must be emphasized, is not the arch-enemy of England. It is Japan who has been, and who still is, ruining the trade of both Lancashire and India. If only Mr. Churchill would devote his energy to exposing the methods of the Japanese he would do a great service to my country and to Lancashire. As it is, he is doing harm to Lancashire and is both playing into the hands of extremists in India and increasing the difficulty of those who love both India and England and are working for co-operation between the two countries.

No legislation, no matter how strict the lines upon which it is framed, can compel any nation to buy from any other nation. Trade is possible only with good will. Mr. Churchill does not recognize that cardinal fact. Nor does he recognize what nonsense he talks about the British Cabinet playing into the hands of a small clique of Indians. He and his followers are ignorant of present-day conditions in India, but if they would come there I would undertake to prove to them beyond all doubt that India is fully awake and desirous of asserting what she conceives to be her rights. Even small villages now take an interest in political affairs, an interest which is of fairly recent growth, and the circumstances cannot be avoided by talking about the ignorance of the people. Those who know India and can appreciate what is going on there can assert with confidence that if the White Paper proposals are whittled down, even to a small extent, the time will soon come when England will lose India just as she lost America and Ireland. In view of that fact it is of no avail to rattle the sword in the scabbard and to proclaim that India must be kept subordinate to the interests of England. India knows her own mind—knows it perfectly well—and England should recognize that the mind of India is not to be turned aside by any blustering or by loud insistence on out-of-date systems of economics. The moral of that is that if England plays fair with India she will find in her the staunchest of friends. But Mr. Churchill appears to be trying to lead England away from all possibility of friendship with India. The danger is clear to all who care to open their eyes and to study the facts.

Lancashire's Anxiety

The following letter appears in the London "Times."

Sir,—In your leading article of the 24th instant "Lancashire and India," you do scant justice to the efforts of a group of men in Lancashire who are primarily concerned with the future of Lancashire's staple industry. You state that "India's fiscal freedom was attained once for all in 1919" and you ridicule the 'crude notion" that the whole policy pursued by this country might be reversed.

But is not the anxiety of "the small though vociferous minority" in Lancashire justified by the fact that the present fiscal convention will be, should the White Paper policy of the Government be implemented, bereft of the only safeguard it possesses for Lancashire trade?

At present the Secretary of State does not interfere in tariff questions if the Government of India and the Assembly are in agreement. "But," says the Simon Report, Vol. II, p. 305, "the assumption underlying such delegation (of authority) is that the Government of India's approval of the course proposed is arrived at independently of the views of the Assembly. . . We regard it as inevitable that the Government of India will in the future become more and more responsive to the views of the Legislature. In so far as this is true the Government's approval of policies like that covered by the fiscal convention ceases to be the result of an independent examinnation; and to this extent its power to resist the view of the Assembly dereases. . . We think it desirable, in any case, that any extension of the principle of the fiscal convention should only be made with the approval by Resolution of both Houses of Parliament."

At present the Secretary of State is informed by the Government of India before the Legislature is consulted. Will that be possible if the White Paper policy is adopted?—Yours, truly,

ALFRED KNOX.

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THE LATE JAM SHIB

A Charge Refuted

The following letter over the signature of Mr. Naoroji Dumasia appears in the London "Times":—

It is extremely painful for an Indian visiting this country to hear and to read the suggestion that the death of his Highness the Jam Sahib was hastened, if not actually brought on, by the act of Lord Willingdon in pulling him up in his speech on the federal scheme in the Chamber of Princes. May I be permitted, as an old and intimate friend of the Jam Sahib, to defend the honour of that Prince against the misrepresentation made in this matter, which amounts to a charge of cowardice?

The insinuation is that His Highness so keenly felt the fact that he was not permitted to air a view antagonistic to federation, on an inappropriate occasion, that he crumpled up under the blow and deliberately went home to his capital to die. Quite apart from the fact that for some time before that episode the Jam Sahib was in a very bad state of health, and that he was aware of the risks he ran by continuing to do his normal work, it is an insult to his memory to suggest that he was not the man even when well advanced in years and broken in health—to take any reverse in a sporting spirit. His whole life was an example of struggle and of triumph over adversity. Never before, I think, has it been suggested that he was not a fighter, that he was not prepared to give and to take the hardest of blows. Only after his death was the contemptible suggestion uttered.

In politics as in sport, the late Jam Sahib played the game. The long struggle which he carried on for the rights of his State in developing its ports is in itself proof of his ability to stand any knocks and still to persevere. It is a struggle worth recalling too, because it was at his suggestion that Lord Willingdon agreed to take legal opinion on the issues involved in it—and the recent finding by Lord Dunedin vindicates his wisdom in that respect. Between him and Lord Willingdon there was a deep and abiding friendship, and I have often heard the Jam Sahib speak with the greatest affection of Lord Willingdon. They could differ and oppose each other on occasion as only two friends can do; but it seems to me unthinkable that either of them should have allowed any incident arising between them, however serious or however deep the momentary feeling may have been, to rankle and leave a bitter taste. The Jam Sahib is dead and cannot defend himself. I was his friend, trusted by him on many occasions, and I will not let it be said that I have not tried to defend his memory. I know as a matter of fact that the one great wish of the late Jam Sahib was to see his old friends Lord and Lady Willingdon once more at Jamnagar on the occasion of the jubilee of 25 years of his brilliant rule and the marriage of his heir, the present Jam Sahib Digvijaysinhji, who has formed a lasting friendship with Lord and Lady Willingdon which, in itself, is an irrefutable evidence of the fact that the late Ranji's successor does not believe the absurd story circulated by politicians in England.

It is all the more galling to think that the hideous charge of cowardice has been brought against the Jam Sahib with the obvious motive of attempting to discredit the reform scheme and of bringing Lord Willingdon into disrepute. A time may come when Lord Willingdon will be free to defend himself and to tell how he and the Jam Sahib parted for the last time as good friends, after a tea party given by the latter. But for the moment the man who has brought peace and quiet to India may be content to remain in silence; he can afford to ignore both the petty spite of political opponents and the manoeuvres of those who see in him a serious obstacle to their plans or checking constitutional progress in India. But it behoves those who honour the great Viceroy of India for his character and achievement and who loved the Jam Sahib not to suffer in silence while an infamous story is spread to the discredit of both of them.

VICEROY'S 'QUAKE RELIEF FUND

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The "Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund" totals Rs. 56,62,516-14-10.—A. P.

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What Gandhiji Has Achieved

A REVIEW OF HIS TOUR

An Indian Correspondent writes in the "Manchester Guardian":

The last week of July will witness the termination of Mr. Gandhi's present campaign against untouchability, with a review of the results of the year's work at a meeting of the All-India Board at Benares. That the campaign will be continued in some form through a permanent organisation is beyond doubt; whether Mr. Gandhi will be available to lead the movement, or how far he will devote his energies to it—even if he keeps out of prison—is not clear at present.

Even for a man with his record of sudden and surprising decisions, it seemed extraordinary that he should do what remained of the tour in May on foot—which meant an average of eight to ten miles of walkng every day, and at least two meetings, one in the morning and the other after sunset. In Orissa, during the weeks that Mr. Gandhi spent in the province, the shade temperature frequently exceeded 110 degrees. But not only did he stand the strain of the campaign but seemed to enter into it with zest; and his companions, with increased zeal and energy, spent the interval between one march and the next in "sanitation rounds," in clearing the rubbish from the village roads, and other forms of activity, while Mr. Gandhi was busy with writing and interviews.

THE WALKING CAMPAIGN.

The walking campaign did not last long, and the bursting of the monsoon brought it to an abrupt end. But it was of far greater interest than "rushing through space," as Mr. Gandhi has described travelling about in a motor-car or a train. There was before him the example of the Lord Buddha who walked in that very region twenty-five centuries ago spreading His great message of truth. "If my message comes from the heart," wrote Mr. Gandhi, in justifying his change of methods, "it will travel faster on foot than by rail or motor." One must sympathise with him when he says of the demonstrations. "I am tired of the terrific noises, though they are an expression of the people's affectin and joy at seeing me. They jar on my nerves, which have now become too weak to bear them. I am equally tired of the hustling that has become my daily lot. The pressing towards me of vast crowds and the frantic efforts of volunteers to protect me from these crowds are proving too much for my weak body."

It meant covering thirty to forty miles on foot in a week, small meetings in villages, followed by collections which were as low down as Rs. 3 in some places—and, of course, careful avoidance of violent clashes with the orthodox Hindus, which had become disagreeably frequent and risky in Bihar. On the other hand, he felt he was coming into direct and living contact with the problem, which, as he said at one place, was far more real and distressing in the villages than in the towns.

"BIG FLEAS—"

Here are two sidelights on the problem, one quaint and the other instructive, but both revealing its magnitude. At one of the places Mr. Gandhi visited recently in the Santal region of Chota Nagpur he invited a group of untouchables who had come to discuss local questions with him to a meal. Their first impulse was to agree; but later their courage failed them. "After all," they argued among themselves, "we have a caste of our own to consider, while Gandhiji's party has none." Finally there was consultation with the elders and the permission was granted, for "perhaps the first good meal they had in their lives," remarked the chronicler.

At another village Mr. Gandhi was the recipient of a remarkable address from the untouchables. "All the various grades of untouchables," it said, "are untouchables among themselves, each superior grade considering the inferior grade as polluting as the highest class of the caste Hindus would regard the worst grade of untouchables. Further, among the same grade of untouchables there are sections, each considering itself different and distinct from any other, prohibiting interdining and intermarriage." There are untouchables whose touch is always polluting; then there are those whose direct touch is prohibited except in the performance of their respective professional services, such as fish-catchers and washermen; and there are also sections whose touch is impure only during certain periods of the day! But all, they complained to Mr. Gandhi, had the same disabilities; lack of drinking water, utterly inadequate housing, prohibition of the use of schools, roads, and temples, and so on.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

One thing is clearly noticeable in Mr. Gandhi's propaganda, especially after his visit to Bihar in April. The devastation of the earthquake and the vast work of reconstruction have had a profound influence on him "Miles upon miles of smiling crop lands, where not a grain of sand could be found before, turned into desert; roads sunk below the level of the surrounding ground, bridges looking as if they had been blown up by a retreating army..... at some places the earth's crust simply reduced to tatters, at others entire towns a heap of indistinguishable debris"—such, in summarised form, is his graphic description of the disaster. And though he has continued his work for the Community, but he will do nothing, he has assured the orthodox, to impose his views on them, except by "an appeal to their reason and to their hearts." He would, indeed, insist on a temple entry being reclosed to the untouchables if the removal of the ban had implied any form of coercion of the orthodox Hindu minority. And, to his followers his strict instructions are: "No interference with the hostile demonstrators."

THE ORTHODOX HINDUS.

Mr. Gandhi has reason to slow in regard to temple entry. Hindu orthodox opposition is far greater than he suspected at the commencement of the campaign, and a vigorous advocacy of the measure may easily provoke clashes between the two parties, imperilling both the cause of reform and his fundamental creed of "ahimsa" (non-violence). Moreover, the elections to the Legislative Assembly are near. He had already offended Hindu susceptibilities by his Poona Pact of 1932, sacrificing Hindu interests in order to placate the untouchables. His recent failure to condemn the Communal Award at the Congress Executive meetings in Patna and Bombay has aggravated the offence. Further indiscretion (like temple-entry legislation) is bound to cause serious damage to Swarajist candidates in many constituencies.

More and more, therefore, the stress is on an economic and social programme. A special fund for digging wells for the untouchables, educational facilities, fighting the drink and drug evil, sanitation, better living all round—along all these lines the movement is quietly gaining strength. The total output of work is considerable, and, on the whole, very good in quality. Men like Dr. Ambedkar seem dissatisfied with the pace set by Mr. Gandhi, and are caustic and cynical, but it is difficult to see how he can do better, without rousing dangerous reactions and committing himself to a revolutionary change in Hindu society. Mr. Gandhi is determined not to uproot the caste system, and will not be satisfied with anything less than winning over the orthodox by persuasion and argument. Everyone hopes that the great work of reform will not be interrupted by a political or any other upheaval. It is certain, however, that what has been achieved so far has given the movement a greatly quickened impulse.

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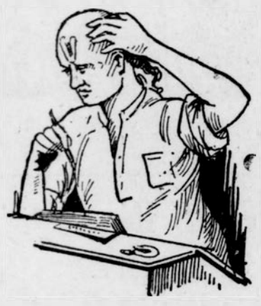

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HITLER JUSTIFIES BLOOD-BATH

"I Gave Order To Shoot Those Guilty Of This Treason"

Mutinies Are Broken By Iron Laws Which Are Eternally Same, Says Nazi Dictator

To a packed sitting of the German Reichstag meeting in the Kroll Opera House, and through all German broadcast stations to the whole German nation, Chancellor Adolf Hitler delivered on July 12 his eagerly awaited speech on the Nazi 'coup' of June 30 and July 1, justifying the terrible blood-bath for the clean-up of the Nazi Brown Army took place.

In his speech, which lasted for one hour and forty minutes, Hitler mentioned the names of 77 ring-leaders, who were shot. "Mutinies are broken by the iron laws which are eternally the same", remarked the Nazi dictator in defence of his and Goering's "iron fist" policy.

HITLER'S STORY OF MUTINY

After describing some of the early phases of the movement against the Government Herr Hitler went on:

The preparations for the revolt were very extensive. Propaganda among the Storm Troops was made alleging that the Reichswehr proposed to dissolve them and that Hitler had been won over to this plan. It was said that the Storm Troops must forestall this attack, and in the second revolution must remove the elements of reaction on the one side and of party opposition on the other. For this purpose Rohm, under the pretext of social relief measures for the Storm Troops, succeeded in collecting millions of marks.

To strike decisive blows terrorist groups were formed under the title of "staff watchers," which received pay and were composed of hardened criminals. A wider circle of Storm Troop leaders was persuaded by careful propaganda that a second revolution was impending with the object of restoring to me my freedom of action, and that this was to be called the "night of the long knife."

The foreign political preparations of his action were entrusted to Herr von Detten. General von Schleicher also carried on the foreign political campaign, partly personally and partly through his courier, General von Bredow. Gregor Strasser was drawn in as his accomplice.

HITLER'S LAST ATTEMPT.

In the beginning of June I made a last attempt. I summoned Rohm to a five hours' conversation. I furthermore explained to Rohm that I had heard rumours that the Reichswehr was to have been drawn into these affairs. I told Rohm that the assertion that the Storm Troops were to be dissolved was a mean lie, that I should not make any statements with regard to the lie that I wanted to proceed against the S.A., but that I should personally proceed against any attempt to create in Germany chaos, and that everyone who attacked the State must reckon me among his enemies.

I complained in regard to the excesses and demanded the exclusion of these elements of the S. A. in order that the S.A., with its millions of party members and hundreds of thousands of old fighters, should not be deprived of their honour by such inferior subjects.

Rohm departed assuring me that the rumours were partially untrue, partially exaggerated, but that he would now see that these were put right. But the result of the talk was that Rohm, realising that he could not reckon on myself in his planned undertaking, now prepared for my removal.

For this purpose a larger part of the S.A. leaders involved were told that I agreed to the planned undertaking but must not know anything of it. It was declared that I had the desire to be taken into custody for 24 or 48 hours after the revolt in order to be rid of the unpleasant burden that otherwise must result for me in foreign relationships. Meanwhile already the man had been bought who was to remove me later. Standard Leader Uhl confessed a few hours before his death of his willingness to carry out this order.

The first plan for a revolt was based on a leave of absence of the S.A., during which, in their absence, rioting was to have broken out in order to entrust Rohm with the restoration of order. But when it was discovered that I would not co-operate, this plan was dismissed and direct action decided on. It was to begin with an attack on the Government building and my arrest, so that further action could appear to be under my orders. The plotters calculated that orders given in my name to the Storm Troopers would be obeyed throughout the Reich. Not only Rohm but also Ernst Heines Hayn, and others have declared before witnesses that a fight of the most bloody kind, lasting many days, was to have taken place.

The economic side of the question was carellessly dismissed with hope that the bloody Terror would somehow produce the necessary money. Rohm said this revolution was necessary as a just victory of purely National Socialism.

The seriousness of the situation, however, first became apparent by messages which came from abroad.

British and French newspapers ever-increasingly began to speak of an imminent revolution in Germany, and the plotters apparently began to work abroad. They alleged that the second revolution was at hand and that the existing regime was no longer capable of working. General von Bredow, who as Schleicher's foreign political agent, made these connections, was working in accordance with the activities of reactionary circles, who, without perhaps having direct connection with this conspiracy, allowed themselves to be misused as a ready underground instrument.

Therefore I decided to put an end to this impossible development before the blood of tens of thousands had been shed. I decided to dismiss Rohm and to arrest him and a number of other S.A. leaders. As it was doubtful whether Rohm would come to Berlin I decided to go personally to a conference of Storm Troop leaders at Wiessee.

THE NIGHT OF ACTION.

"On June 29 I received such threatening news about the last preparations for the revolt that I had to break off my visits to the labour camps in Westphalia. At one o'clock in the morning I received two urgent reports from Berlin and Munich. The first was that in Berlin the alarm had been given and lorries were being commandeered for the transport, and that punctually at one o'clock the action was to begin with an attack on Government buildings. Ernst had remained in Berlin to carry out this plan.

"Secondly, in Munich the S.A. had been called out for urgent duty. The troopers were not allowed to go home and they were kept on duty.

In these circumstances I could only make one decision If the disaster was to be prevented I must at like lightning. Only ruthless and bloody intervention could prevent the revolution from spreading. There was no question, then, that it was better that a hundred mutineers and conspirators should be destroyed than that ten thousand innocent S.A. men on the one side and ten thousand innocent men on the other should be led to death. If the action of the criminal Ernst in Berlin had once begun its consequences would be unthinkable.

One revealing fact showed how successful the operations of my enemies had been. Mutineers in Berlin succeeded in securing from unsuspecting Berlin officers four armoured cars for their revolution, and Heines and Hayn made police officers in Silesia and Saxony uncertain by telling them to distinguish between the S.A. and the forces of Hitler.

It was perfectly clear to me that only one man could and must go and act against Rohm, who had broken his loyalty to me and I had to call him his loyalty to me and I had to call him to task for this. At one o'clock at night I received the last alarming telegrams. At two o'clock in the morning I flew to Munich.

GOERING'S "IRON FIST."

Goring had also received orders from me in case the purging action took place to adopt similar measures in Berlin and Prussia. With an iron fist he beat down the attack on the National Socialist State before it developed. The need of this lightning action resulted from the fact that in this hour of decision only a very small number of men were at my disposal. In the presence of Dr. Goebbels and the new Chief of Staff the action which is known to you was carried through.

If a few days earlier I had been willing to show clemency, such clemency could not exist in this hour. Mutinies are broken by the iron laws which are eternally the same."

"I WAS THE SUPREME COURT."

If anyone raise the charge against me that we did not use the ordinary courts for the sentencing, I can only say that in this hour I was responsible for the fate of the German nation and that I myself was the supreme court of the German people for this twenty-four hours. At all times one has brought order among revolting groups by decimating them. I did not want to surrender the young Reich to the fate of the old one.

I gave the order to shoot those who were mainly guilty of this treason, and I furthermore gave the order to burn out the tumours of our inner poisoning and of the poisoning of foreign countries down to the raw flesh, and I furthermore gave the order to fell the mutineers in the event of any attempt to resist arrest.

Everyone will know in future that if he lifts his hand against the State certain death is his fate, and every National Socialist will know that no rank and no position relieves him of his personal responsibility, and thus of his punishment. I have prosecuted thousands of our former opponents on account of their corruption, and I would blame myself if I permitted similar things among ourselves.

NON-USE OF THE COURTS.

Herr Hitler went on to make a "solemn protest against the view that crime and punishment could have been subjected to investigation in a court." He said: "Traitors should not be punished according to the extent of their actions but according to the state of mind they have shown.

"It is not for me to examine whether some of these conspirators, agitators, destroyers, and poisoners of German public opinion have suffered too harda fate in the opinion of the world, but it is for me to that Germany's fate is bearable.

"A foreign journalist who enjoys our hospitality protests in the name of the women and children of those who have been shot and expects that retribution will come from their ranks. I can only tell this man of honour that women and children are always the victims of the criminal activities of their men and ask him not to pity them only. I believe the sorrow they have to bear is only a fraction of the sorrow which perhaps tens of thousands of German women would have had to suffer if this scheme had succeeded.

"A foreign diplomat declared that the meeting between Schleicher and Rohm was obviously of a quite harmless nature. Opinions differ about what is harmless and what is not, but if three F. SILVEIRA, Aug 5 —3 traitors in Germany agree to and carry out a meeting with foreign statesmen, which meeting they themselves described as official and held in the absence of their staff and kept secret from me under strict orders, then I have them shot even though it should be true that the conversation concealed from me was only about the weather, 'old coins,' and such things.

Nazi Police guards and S. S. black uniformed troops, Hitler's bodyguards, lining the route outside the Kroll Opera House, Berlin, where the Reichstag met on July 12 to hear Chancellor Hitler's explanation of the shooting of the plotters against the Nazi regime.

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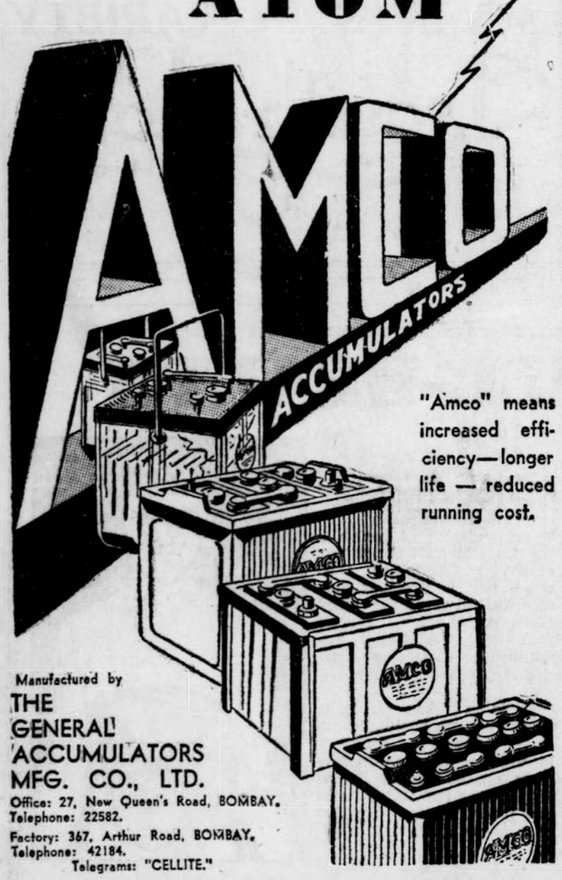

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WORKING COMMITTEE ON SWADESHI

A Definitely Socialistic Attitude

(By S. K. Patil)

The Resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Congress at Benares, on the subject of Khaddar and the cottage industries marks a definite change in the official Congress attitude regarding Swadeshi and clearly indicates the direction which the economic programme of the Congress is going to take in the near future. To those of us who have implicit and immense faith in the Congress that sooner or later when the time is ripe for it—and it is not very distant—the Congress will mould its economic policy according to the basic principles of Socialism, the new indication of attitude shown by the Working Committee is absolutely welcome. There is not the least doubt that Gandhiji himself must have sponsored this new change. It is at once a perfect clarification of the economic issue involved and an unequivocal answer of Gandhiji to the charge laid against him by the Socialist Group that he has got a soft corner for capitalists and he will, in no case, part with them even when the matters come to a push.

ESSENTIALLY SOCIALISTIC.

Reading between the lines, the resolution unfolds certain important indications which deserve to be carefully studied. To me the resolution appears to be an expression of an essentially Socialistic mentality, which I have always associated with Gandhiji's philosophy of life.

The impression that the first reading of the resolution created in my mind and which has stood the test of critical mental examination is that both Gandhiji and the Congress have begun to distinguish between two sets of Swadeshi, viz: Capitalistic Swadeshi and Socialistic Swadeshi. That they should have unmistakably shown their preference for the latter is enough 'bona fides' of their inclinations which have been so sadly misunderttood in the Socialistic circles.

To understand why Congress is disinclined to render active sympathy and support to large, better organised and State-aided industries, we have to take stock of the experience we have had during the last four years about the attitude of these big industries. Nobody, for a moment, says that these industries are not Swadeshi and the resolution has made it abundantly clear. If the Congress refuses to go the whole-hog with them, it is because it cannot do so consistently with their solicitude for the working masses. It is a clear case of supporting Socialistic Swadeshi as against Capitalistic Swadeshi.

SACRIFICE FOR MILLOWNERS.

That the capital-fed Swadeshi industry has failed the Congress hopelessly in the hour of latter's need is an unfortunate truth. The example of the textile industry will prove an eye-opened to those who fondly believed that there would be reciprocal co-operation between this industry and the Congress. Even the hard-headed magnates of this industry dare not deny that the industry was enormously benefited by the Swadeshi and boycott agitation carried on by the Congress at a very heavy cost during all these four or five years, not to speak of the time since the inauguration of the Non-Co-operation movement. Hundreds and thousands of brave Congress volunteers who joyfully courted imprisonment subjected themselves to all manner of miseries and hardships by doing the picketing of foreign cloth, have done an incredibly greater amount of good to this industry than all the efforts of the industrial magnates put together. It is difficult to give in rupees, annas and pies the exact extent of direct benefit that the heroic death of Babu Genu brought to the textile industry, but I am sure even practical-minded textile magnates will not have the hardihood to deny that this death was a greater advertisement to their goods than all the Press advertisements and other forms of propaganda which cost millions.

But what was the response on the other side? It needs but very little examination.

VOLUNTEERS.

Thousands of our volunteers, who built up the stability of the industry by filling the jails had to swell the ranks of unemployed and wander in public streets with starvation of their reward. This naturally led to demoralisation in the Congress ranks. It was possible for the textile industry—nay, it was incumbent on it—to accommodate all these young boys released from the jails. That would have been only a partial recognition of the huge sacrifices they had made. But the industry did nothing of the kind. Their callous indifference in this respect opened the eyes of many people who had expected a grateful response from the other side. This mentality on the part of industrialists did incalculable harm to the 'morale' in the Congress ranks. Volunteers lost faith in the ability of the Congress to enforce its will. This faith has not since been fully revived.

THE HARDEST HIT.

This unresponsive, and I may say even unpatriotic attitude of the textile industry, was not the only loss to the Congress, which had to face a still greater loss in that the relations between the Congress on the one hand and Labour on the other, became irretrievably estranged. This was not only unexpected but it was diametrically opposite to what was expected. Congress had always believed and not unnaturally, that capital in the textile industry would be prepared, even in its own interests, to share its increased profits with the labour which it employed. Had that happened, the workers in the mill industry and consequently the whole of labour would have wished well of the Congress and would have shared in its troubles. During all the days Congress volunteers were rotting in jails and industry was getting immense benefit from their sacrifices, Capital did nothing whatsoever to improve the lot of workers. Nay, Capital became more aggressive and proceeded to make its hold on labour as oppressive as it can. This further estranged labour from Congress and this was, indeed, the hardest hit. This accentuated the demoralisation both in the Congress and labour ranks. Labour is to-day justifiably suspicious of the intentions of the Congress and the attitude of Capital has been fostering this suspicion. The stage was set for the declaration of economic policy of the Congress 'vis-a-vis' big indeginous industry. The result is the resolution of the Working Committee.

A DEFINITE STEP

The resolution lays emphasis on the consent of the industries to accept the guidance of Congress organisations for regulating prices, wages and welfare of labour under their control. This, I regard, is a definite step in the direction of socialised economy. Capitalistic Swadeshi will never be ready, as it has shown from time to time, to accept such a guidance. This guidance will certainly express itself in socialising the small industries and making exploitation of labour impossible. This will generate economic tendencies which will be helpful to the future socialistic state. Besides, these small industries encouraged by the active Congress support, will be in a position to absorb in their service many patriotic workers from amongst the daily swelling numbers of unemployed. That will be a great gain in itself. Sooner or later Congress has to come to the parting of the way with capital governed industry. The sooner the better for all concerned.

London.—It is announced the Duke of York has satisfactorily recovered from his recently poisoned hand and is now convalescent.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 5.)

unoccupied and untenanted to the detriment of the person entitled to their use and occupation. The Registrar of that Court is not competent to be invested with powers to try suits whose value exceeds Rs. 20: section 14. But to the uninformed and and arbitrary will of this ministerial officer—or even of a bailiff—of such a Court these proceedings give unlimited Control over property the monthly rent of which is 5½ times as much as the absolute limit placed by the Legislature upon this officer's competence for jurisdiction."

"UNCONTROLLED ARBITRARY POWER."

In the result, His Lordship held that the proceedings after the sale of the goods distrained were without jurisdiction and that they had "the appearance of the exercise of uncontrolled arbitrary power, rather than of judicial authority" and set aside the Lower Court's Order under section 115 C. P. Code. The lock placed on the premises was ordered to be removed immediately and the persons entitled to possession were declared entitled forthwith to take charge, notwithstanding any unauthorised locking up or attempt at exclusion.

"ARBITRARY" AND "ILLEGAL"

High Court Sets Aside Orders Of Registrar Of Small Causes Court.

An application against the Registrar of the Small Cause Court, Bombay, praying for setting aside the orders passed by the Registrar as well as by the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court at Bombay was recently filed in the High Court by one D. R. Naik, a landlord who owns several house properties in Bombay. The proceedings in the High Court were under section 115 of the Civil Procedure Code. This section provides for intererence by the High Court whenever a Court subordinate to it acts illegally in the exercise of its jurisdiction or exercises a jurisdiction not vested in it by law.

The unique nature of this Revision Application lay in the fact that an officer of the Subordinate Court was impleaded as an opponent in the petition, though the usual procedure is to challenge the lower Court's order with both the original parties arranged on rival sides.

SIX APPLICATIONS REJECTED.

At the hearing of the petition before a single Judge of the High Court (Mr. Tyabji J.) Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, Advocate, instructed by Mr. S. R. Mirajkar, Advocate, appeared in support of the revision. There was no appearance for respondents.

The facts of the case are fully stated in the judgment and may be briefly stated here thus:—

On 6th June 1933, petitioner (the landlord) applied for a distress warrant against his tenant. On 8th June all goods on the premises were seized and an inventory was made. The bailiff then impounded the property so seized in the premises chargeable with rent, both plaintiff and defendant being then present. On 21st June all goods on the premises were sold under the distress and realized Rs. 1,025, the debt having been Rs. 1,320. In spite of the fact that the premises then became entirely vacant a lock of the Small Cause Court was again placed on the premises. The Registrar thereupon asked the applicant to make an affidavit perhaps to satisfy himself that the tenant was entitled to apply for the key. On an affidavit being made it was refused as not being made by the proper party. After three unsuccessful attempts on behalf of the tenant to obtain the key of the premises, a fourth attempt was made—this time by plaintiff (applicant)—in which all facts were stated including the fact that a notice terminating the tenancy had been given to the the plaintiff—owner by the defendant-tenant on 10th June and that the premises were to be vacated by defendant on 1st July. This application also was refused by the Regitrar.

Thereafter, on 7th July, a fifth application was made to the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court by the plaintiff, reciting all the facts and asking that the shop be restored either to plaintiff or defendant.

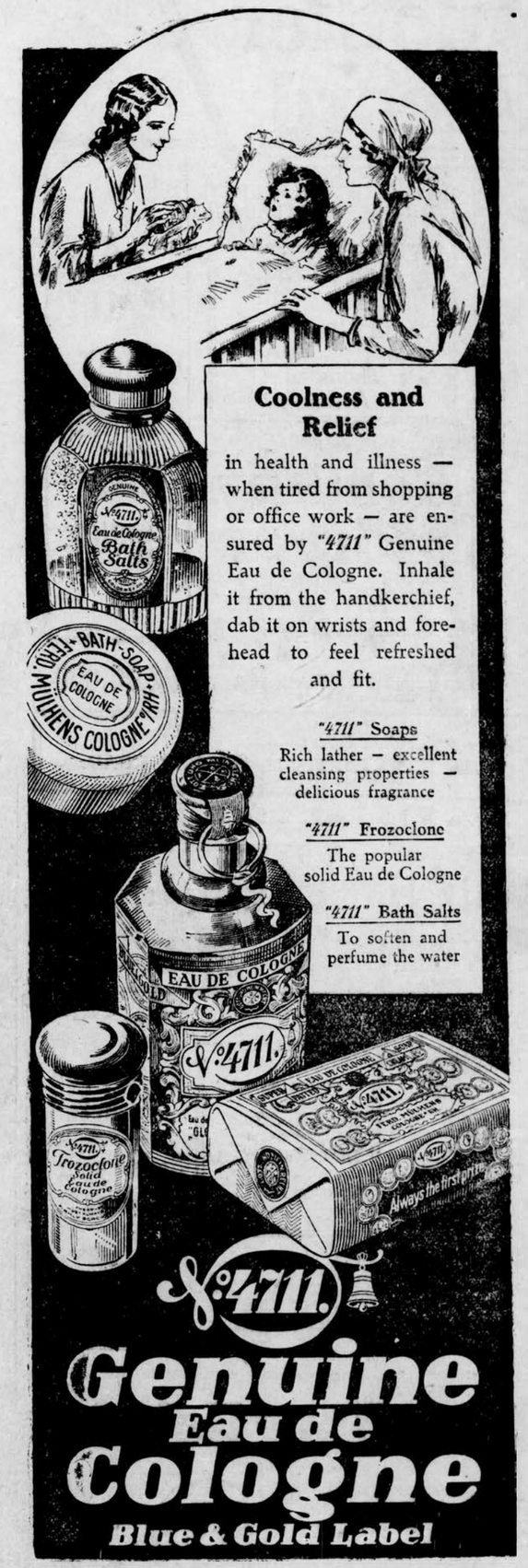
On 10th July, the learned Chief Judge endorsed the word "Notice" on this application. Then the plaintiff made the sixth application, on which the Chief Judge endorsed the word "refused." On 17th July 1933 the substantive application for possession being given either to plaintiff or defendant was dismissed by the Chief Judge in these terms: "Notice not served. Struck off."

The premises remained locked up since 8th June 1933. On 28th July 1933, the present application was made to the High Court. Thereafter the learned Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court put in writing his reasons for the order complained of and explanation of the procedure followed by his court.

HIGH COURT JUDGMENT

After a careful survey of the same and of the sections of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, under which the Bombay Small Cause Court derives its powers, His Lordship held that the Small Couse Court's jurisdiction under Chapter VIII which relates to distress ends as soon as the distressed goods have been sold and there was therefore no jurisdiction left in the Court after 21st June. The Court was then 'functus officio' having performed its office and duty. His Lordship also held that there is no jurisdiction in the Small Cause Court to lock up any premises except for the specific purpose of impounding goods. That jurisdiction must necessarily end when the goods are sold and none are left to be impounded. "The result of the proceedings in this case has been that a very subordinate officer of a Court, itself having no jurisdiction over immoveable property has assumed authority to lock up premises, preventing access to the owner as well as the person who claims to be tenant and forcibly to keep the premises

(Continued in Col. 4).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DEFECTS IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

Baroda Enquiry Reveals People's Indifference

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 31.

The Baroda Harijan Sevak Sangh observed Harijan Day. Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee performed the opening ceremony of Harijan Boarding House. Sjt. Chhotabhai Sutaria and Dr. Venilal Modi gave detailed account of Harijan activities and suggested centralisation of such activities for substantial progress. A reference was also made to His Highness the Gaskwar of Baroda's sympathies towards untouchables.

FORECAST CO., INQUIRY.

The Government of Baroda has fully investigated the Sidhpur Forecast Co., affairs through an officer, and the matter is under the consideration of the executive council. It may be suggested here to expedite the decision in the matter, as the public keenly awaits the results of the inquiry.

RELIEF FOR GUJERAT PEASANTS.

The public of Baroda have opened a fund for relief of Gujerat peasants. The fund has come to about Rs. 1,500, Messrs Abbas Tyabjee and Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel donating Rs. 501 each, and Mr. Bhailal Dajibhai Rs. 250.

"DISGRACE TO NAME OF ISLAM"

Four Fanatics Jailed For Defiling Place Of Worship

NOAKHALI, (By Mail).

"His ignorance of the teachings of Islam and his misdirected zeal are the direct cause of the disgraceful acts of his blind followers," remarked Maulvi A. M. H. Haider, Deputy Magistrate, in convicting Maulvi Masim, who along with 16 others stood charged with theft, rioting and injuring or defiling a place of worship with intent to insult religion. The Magistrate added that the accused misused and dishonoured hospitality shown to them by the complainant and other Hindus.

The Quran distinctly laid down that there should be no compulsion in matters of religion and that Muslims should try to reform those, who went astray by appeal to their hearts and by means of sweet reasonableness. But the accused Maulvi Masim trampled underfoot all canons of religion and brought disgrace to the name of Islam.

Masim and three others were sentenced to six months' rigoross imprisonment, while the remaining 13 accused were discharged.—A. P.

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Baroda Forges Ahead In Rural Reconstruction

Vaghodia Conference Expected To Give Fresh Impetus To Uplift Work

(From Our Own Correspondent)
BARODA, (By Mail.)

Baroda is forging ahead in rural reconsruction. Due to the arduous efforts of Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, Mr. Manilal Nanavati and others the programme of rural uplift is progressing with a rapid speed.

The Government of Baroda has introduced the Panchayat scheme since 4 years, but reviewing the four years progress it appears that the full scope of the Government concessions is not availed of by the panchayats. In many Talukas it seems that proper information has not reached in due time. It will be interesting to note here that the village uplift work can be done from (1) Village Panchayat Fund, (2) Manual Labour, (3) Public Utility Works by collecting funds and getting an equal sum from the Government, (4) and other heavy expensive works to be ushered in through the aid of District Panchayats.

The Village Uplift Association organisers, Peasants' Association and other associations' organisers of Baroda District are to meet on 12th August at Vaghodia when representatives of Karyan, Dabhoi, Sinor Sankheda and other places are to attend the gathering.

RURAL PROPAGANDA

It is essential therefore that this Conference should evolve a workable and a practicable scheme for increasing the effectiveness of rural propaganda. It may be suggested here to take the counsel and persons like Mr. Manilal Nanavati, Mr. F. S. Kale, and others for the purpose.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The real prosperity of a State is directly dependent on the health and strength of the rural population, and it is gratifying to note that the policy of the Government of Baroda, under the able guidance of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, is steadily moving fast to achieve the goal of raising the standard of living of the agricultural population of the land.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

Early this year, at the instance of the Dewan Saheb, His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, appointed Mr. R. Littlehailes, formerly Commissioner of the Education with the Government of India and now Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, to go into the question of compulsory Primary Education in the State. Mr. Littlehailes after a detailed enquiry has submitted a voluminous report covering about 144 pages in print dealing with every aspect of the problem and has made a number of original recommendations designed to bring an altogether new outlook on the system of compulsion enforced in the State besides subjecting the organisations to a process of thorough overhauling. The report is being considered by the Government in detail from administrative and financial points of view and orders are expected to be issued shortly. In the meanwhile it will be interesting to review some of its important findings.

LITTLEHAILES' REPORT

Mr. Littlehailes devotes the earlier part of his report to the question of the kinds of schools necessary for different localities and comes to the conclusion that in villages only a vernacular education should be given with an agricultural bias but in small towns there should be two classes of schools, viz., vernacular schools with agriculture or industrial bias and an English school where English should be one of the optional subjects of instructions and in which some form of manual instructions or hand and eye training is given. Larger towns, however, should in addition be provided with secondary schools or pupils desiring to prosecute higher studies in universities but should have a modern or practical education side by side as would be more useful to pupils rather than intense studies in Sanskrit and other dead languages.

VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION

Village reconstruction forms one of the subject of instruction in training colleges and is being taught theoretically by young teahers with little or no personal experience in village uplift work. It would be desirable, the report states, to put the subject in the hands of a more experienced teacher or to depute some member of the staff to undergo a course in rural uplift. Mr. Littlehailes also stressed the necessity of admitting in training colleges such candidates as have had no break in continuity of their studies and suggested the reservation of some seats in the high schools to give education free of tuition and other fees to boys, after they finish the vernacular course, to boys who are prepared to take the teaching profession and join the training college on reaching the age of 17; or the adoption of some modified pupil teacher system as a temporary measure.

METHODS OF TEACHING

Mr. Littlehailes proceeds to discuss at length the curriculum and methods of teaching in urban and rural schools and proposes radical changes in the school syllabus, emphasis being laid on hand and eye training both for the teachers and the taught as well as the introduction of agriculture and nature study in higher classes and gardening in lower ones. He thought that Hindi which is compulsory in higher classes of vernacular schools should be replaced with advantage with English since the former was comparatively of less practical use.

Suggesting ways and means for making the primary education more effective as well as attractive, the report makes extensive recommendations with regard to the recruitment of teachers, the strength of the classes, kinds of books and equipment in schools, their holidays and examinations, etc. It is suggested that the department's policy with regard to the retention and establishment of new schools in rural areas should be made more liberal. He next devotes a substantial part of the report to the question of providing educational facilities to the backward communities like the Raniparaj (forest tribes), Vaghers and special castes like the Mohemedans and the depressed classes, etc., and recommends that sufficient statistical information regarding the backward communities should be obtained; that wherever there is a school, a community as a whole should not be exempted from compulsion; that backward class schools should be manned by teachers of their own communities; that cottage system of boarding houses should be introduced; that curriculum in backward tracts should be lighter and mainly consist of reading, writing, something of History and Geography, practical agriculture and carpentry and that girls of backward areas should in addition be provided with free boarding, books and cholarships with a view to obtaining recruits for teaching. With regard to the Mahomedans Mr. Littlehailes suggests that no Urdu schools should be provided in places where Mahomedans do not speak the language in their own homes; that Mulla teachers should be employed to improve attendance, and that Gujarati speaking Muslims should learn Hindi like all other boys. He thought that communal hostels should not be encouraged to avoid racial, religious and caste prejudices. He also suggested that the teachers must try to find out what boys propose to do in life and try to fit them for those occupation and that old boys associations should be established and the career of boys who have left the school should be recorded.

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UNSEEMLY PROPAGANDA

Khaliquzaman Deplores Md. Yakub's Attack On "Big Brother"

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

In the course of an interview to the "Pioneer", Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman says:—

Asked about his opinion as to the chances of Maulana Shaukat Ali against Sir Muhammad Yaqub, Chaudhri Saheb said that he was sorry to find that Sir Muhammad Yaqub was carrying on a most unseemly propaganda against Maulana Shaukat AAli by not sparing even his private life and accusing him of having embezzled the Khilafat Fund. No one has fought the Maulana more bitterly than the Muslim Nationalists but even in that fight the Nationalist could never have either the heart or the reason to say that Maulana Shaukat Ali had embezzled the money or changed his views for money. But whatever weapon Sir Mohammad Yaqub may chose to employ against his foridable foe I have no doubt in my mind what the verdict of the Muslims would be."

Questioned as to whether it was a fact that Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan is contesting for the Assembly from the Seven Cities (Muslim) constituency, Chaudhri Saheb said:—

"It is very much a fact, I hope Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan would ultimately reconsider his position and not oppose Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan against whom he does not seem to have any chance of success. The extremely noble qualities of the Nawab Sahib and his life-long services to the community will not fail to get their due recognition from the Muslims."

Asked whether the Muslim Unity Board would be contesting any other seats, Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman said: "I do not know what will be the decision of the Unity Board in the matter. But if you want my personal opinion I can tell you that if I had my own way I would fight for every seat in the Legislative Assembly."

BHILL COMMUNITY'S BID FOR SOCIAL REFORM

"Woman Plays Vital Part In Family Economy Of Aboriginal Tribes

The following are extracts from a paper on Social Organisation of Aboriginal tribes, read by Mr. B. H. Mehta, at the Bombay Anthropological Society on Wednesday Aug. 1:

The Bhill community consists of several aboriginal tribes which inhabit parts of Gujarat and Central India. The Chodhras are perhaps the most representative of the tribes, which have left hunting and taken to agriculture. The tribe inhabits the Mandwi and Bardoli Talukas of the Surat District, and the surrounding Native States. The people do not live in compact villages, but they live in clusters or hamlets, or their huts are scattered over the fields they cultivate.

MARRIAGE BY PURCHASE

Marriage, amongst the Chodhras, is a free and often transient union. The frequency of marriage is very high, and widow remarriages are most commonly practiced. Marriages take place at the late age of 18 to 22, and they are usually arranged by parents, in consultation with the village elders. A formal consent of the couple is necessary before marriage takes place. The bridegroom pays a bride price of Rs. 64¼ and thus the marriage is more or less a marriage by purchase.

DIVORCE—EASY TO MAN

In cases of ill-treatment, disloyalty, impotency or incompatibility, divorce or "fargati" is easily obtained. If a husband wants a divorce, he has merely to pay the wife Rs. 5, and the divorce is granted. If the woman wants a divorce, she has to hand over the children and half the amount of the bride price, and pay an additional fine to the husband. Divorce proceedings take place only in case the woman wants to marry another man.

FINE FOR ADULTERY

Adultery is not regarded as a very serious offence, and is punished with a small fine if the case is brought to the notice of the assembly of village elders. Divorce can be claimed by the aggrieved party, but the sense of property right in his wife is never strong in the aboriginal.

POWERS OF PANCHA

Authority, custom and chance are the only source of law in this society. Full authority is vested in the village Panch, which includes all the elders of the village, and the Panch in turn delegates the authority to an elected "Karbhari"—elected to act till he is removed—who is the executive head of the village community.

The following functions are performed by the Panch: To perform rites, to undertake pilgrimages for the welfare of the community, to decide village disputes, to decide cases of divorce, misbehaviour, adultery, right of succession, theft, violence etc., and to award punishments and ex-communicate persons where necessary.

Though the force of authority is strong, there is wide tolerance of the individual. At the present day the force of tradition is dwindling, orthodoxy is disappearing, and far-sighted elders, women, and youth are working for reforms with a vigour which aught to be emulated by the upper classes.

The Chodra family is a patriarchal family, where the father is the supreme head in all matters. Supreme that he is, he also shoulders the heaviest responsibilities.

WOMAN IS FREE

Though in theory the woman is subordinate to man, though she is taboo in religion, and suffers many inferiorities with regard to the selection of her mate, rights in marriage, and right of inheritance, in practice "she enjoys many liberties and plays a vital part in the family economy." As a mate and worker for food, as the mother of children and as the main performer of domestic functions, she also tends to become man's equal, with a freedom of speech, movement and action which are nowhere to be found in the upper castes of the Hindus. She has a right to inheritance.

JOINT FAMILY SYSTEM

After the introduction of private property in land, the Chodhras have partially accepted the Hindu Law of Inheritance, and the joint-family system. But the 'pater' is still powerful, and the daughters and mothers are not debarred from inheritance. With the adoption of these new customs, the family is breaking and with it the solidarity and unity of the tribe.

RELIEF COMMITTEE TOURS AFFECTED NO-TAX AREA

Draft Report To Be Considered At Belgaum Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Aug. 1.

The Kanara Relief Committee which was appointed by the Council of Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee held its sotting at Anwola on July, 10 to commence its tour the affected no-tax area.

Messrs. Haladipurkar, Hukkerikar, Hamatrao Koujalagi and D. P. Karmarkar were present.

In consultation with the local leaders, the programme of tour for the Ankola Taluka was fixed.

The Committee held further sittings at Surwa, Kanigal Vasu and Uluvare from July 11 to 15. The Committee finished enquiry work in Ankola and paid a visit to the Karwar Balakashram on July 17. They left for Siddapur on the 18th and commenced enquiry on the 19th. As the distance betwee the villages was large, the Committee worked in 2 batches holding sittings in Siddapur Bilagi Hosakoppa and other village centres. They had to cover a large distance on foot by roads through forest area.

The inspected forfeited houses lying in ruins, fields deferiorated on account of want of cultivation on the way. The Committee finished work in Siddapur on the 28th. Immediate arrangement was made for the supply of clothes to families in Siddapur. The statistics are at present being sorted at Dharwar and the Committee is meeting in Belgaum on August 2 to consider the draft report.

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Why Should Hindus Oppose Sind Separation?

NO SINISTER MOTIVE BEHIND DEMAND ASSURES SIR GULAM HUSSAIN

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

"It is far from the intention of the Mahomedans to establish a Pakistan. The Mahomedans of this Province do not wish Sind to be amalgamated with the Punjab, where there co-religionists have a majority. Had there been any such intention on their part, the most natural thing for them would have been to join the Punjab as everything is common between the two, and this would be so even with the Hindus in Sind, most of whom say that they hail from the Punjab and have their shrines there" stated Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla, presiding over the Second Sind Azad Conference held at Karachi.

Continuing Sir Ghulam Hussain said:—

'But the truth of the matter is that the Sindhi, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, loves his own Province, and wans to be on his own here. The Sindhi resents even the few outsiders in service. Even in the North-West Frontier Province, the Mahomedans want to be themselves and do not wish to have any outsiders there. How then can there be any idea of a Pakistan when the Mahomedans in Sind and the North-West Frontier Province wish to be on their own and not to join other Provinces and to have the other Provinces to have anything to do with them.

NO AFGHAN RULE

"Another begey raised is that of Afghanistan, in which connection it is said that all these Mahomedan Provinces will invoke the aid of Afghanistan to establish a Mahomedan Raj. But all these fears are quite groundless. There is a good deal of patriotism amongst the Mahomedans of India and of Sind, and they would prefer to govern themselves rather than be governed by the Afghans though the latter may be of the same faith.

"We are not asking for the separation of Sind from any sinister motives, but because we want to be masters in our own homes. Then there is the fear in regard to the services. But this fear too is groundless, as there will be a Public Service Commission, which will be an independent body and which will decide all questions relating to the Services. I am prepared even to concede to that Commission the power of transferring officers, so as to free the Ministers from this responsibility. There will be a formula for the representation of the various minority communities, and will thus apply to the Hindus in Sind just the same as it will apply to the minority communities in the other provinces. Then there is the fear of discriminatory legislation. But in the White Paper, sufficient safeguards are provided in this behalf. Special powers have been vested in the Governor for the purpose. If this is the fear of the Hindus in Sind, it should also be the fear of the Mahomedans in other provinces where they are in a meagre minority, and not such an effective minority as the Hindus in Sind. In that case, let us all be honest and say at once that we do not want any further reforms as we cannot trust each other.

DEFICIT PROVINCE

"Another objection raised is that Sind it not self-supporting, and cannot therefore be on its own. Even at present, Sind is a deficit province, but Bombay pays for it. If Sind is not separated, will Bombay go on spoon-feeding Sind indefinitely and give more money for its development? Bombay will say "why should our tax-payer pay for Sind"?

'So even if we remain as our Hindu friends desire, there will be no development in Sind. The alternative is a subsidy from the Government of India, and a determination to live within our means. We have every right to a subsidy from the Government of India, as owing to the development of Sind due to the Sukkur Barrage, we will contribute more to the Government of India in the shape of customs duties, railway receipts, income tax recoveries, etc. And will also be entitled to a portion of income tax and the excise duty on matches, etc., on the new financial settlement.

"I fail to see, therefore, why our Hindus should oppose the separation of Sind on this score. At present we are spoon-fed from Bombay, but Bombay will not do so indefinitely. On the other hand, in the future, we will receive a subsidy from the Government of India, to which we will have every right, as we will contribute to their coffers in a larger measure in various ways. Besides, if Parliament decide to separate Sind, why should our Hindu friends object on this score? Especially when some other party will help to bear the cost, as is the case even at present. I like to say here a few words with regard to some offences occurring in the Province.

FOR SELF-GOVT.

'I am sure that every right-thinking and self-respecting man will condemn any transgression of the Laws of the State or the principles of morality and religion on the part of any one. Such acts as forcible conversion of people to any faith, abduction or kidnapping anticement of married women, robbery, dacoity, murder, and any other offence must be condemned by every man of principle and conscience, whatever his caste or creed. All such acts, by whomsoever they may be committed, are to be condemned in themselves as being opposed to the laws of God and man, and against the interests of every country and people.

"Everyone in India is striving for Dominion Status, or Home Rule, or self-Government in this country, and all of us have joined in this common demand. Is it then reasonable for us. Sindhis, to say that we want Home Rule for India, but not for Sind? The great bugbear with some is the existence of a majority and a minority community in this Province. But majority and minority communities exist in every part of India. We Mahomedans are a minority community in the whole of India, taken together. We are also a minority community in most of the Provinces in India. Our sister community, the Hindus, are a minority community in this Province, but they are a majority community in most of the other provinces."

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Concluding Sir Gulam Hussain said:—"We are all aware of the safeguards which have been provided for the protection of the interests of the minorities. These safe-guards will exist for all the minorities and will be common to all. We Mahomedans are a majority in this Province, but a minority in most of the other Provinces. On the other hand, our sister community, the Hindus, are a minority in this Province, but a majority in most of the other provinces. Both of us Hindus and Mahomedans, will be protected by safe-guards wherever we are in minority. The same safeguards which will protect the Mahomedans in those Provinces in which they are in a minority will protect the Hindus in this Province in which they are in a minority. There can be no valid objection, therefore, to the separation of Sind on the ground of the existence of a minority community in this Province.

"If this objection is pressed with regard to the Hindus minority in Sind, it can with equal reason be pressed in regard to the Mahomedan minority in the other Provinces in India. The Mahomedans will then have the same reason to object to autonomy in the other Provinces as the Hindus have with regard to Sind.

OUR COMMON HOME

"We should all realise that Sind is our common home, whether we are Mahomedans, Hindus, Parsis or any other community. We have all to live and work and die here. So why not live in peace and harmony? It is the duty of every majority to create confidence in the minorities. Otherwise, it is impossible for a nation or people to forge ahead, or even to exist for any length of time. It is these fissiparous tendencies that have been the bane of India, and are today the bane of Sind. A little reflection will convince us of the folly and inconsistency of this attitude on our part. We all agree that there should be Dominion Status or Home Rule in India. But when the British Government decide to give us more rights, we then start quarelling for a seat here or a seat there, or some other such petty difference. But by such an attitude, we only proclaim to the world our unfitness for Self-Government".—United Press.

BRASS BEADS PALMED OFF AS GOLD ONES

Two Bhavnagar Women Sent To Jail For Cheating Bombay Film Star

Ujibai Gakira and Motibai Desai, two natives of Bhavnagar, who were found guilty of cheating Miss Gohur, the famous film star, by selling brass beads as gold ones for Rs. 300/, were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment by Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The Prosecution case was that the second accused, who was known to Miss Gohar, told the latter on July 2, that she knew a woman who wanted to sell gold beads. Miss Gohar sent for that woman and two days later, the second accused brought the first accused to the complainant's place at Bellasis Road. A gold smith was sent for and two beads, which the first accused had in her hand were tested and were found to be of gold. The complainant bargained with the first accused and agreed to pay her Rs. 300/ for a packet of 14 beads which have supposed to be of gold. On receiving the money both the accused left the house of the complainant.

ACCUSED ARRESTED.

A little while later, the complainant got suspicious and sent for a the accused arrested.

In her statement, the first accused goldsmith and got the beads examined. It was found that they were of brass. Miss Gohur lodged some days later she herself got cused said that she found the packet of gold on the roadside and the second accused suggested that the complainant might buy the same. When she went to the complainant's place, she never mentioned to anyone that the beads were of gold. Complainant offered to buy the beads for Rs. 300/ which amount the accused accepted. She gave half the amount to the second accused and the remaining half she handed over to her husband. She complained to the court that she was confined for three days by the complainant and was rescued by the police. She pleaded not guilty.

The second accused pleading guilty stated that she did suggest to the first accused that the complainant might buy the beads. She also admitted having told the complainant that she knew of a beads. But she did not tell the complainant at the time of the sale that the beads were of gold. She admitted having received Rs. 75/ from the first accused.

BOTH FOUND GUILTY.

The Magistrate found both the accused guilty of the charge. As the first accused had two previous convictions for the same offence to her credit, the Magistrate sentenced her to four months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default four months further imprisonment.

The second accused was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100/ in default two months imprisonment.

The Magistrate ordered that if the fines were recovered the complainant should be compensated.

GETTING BUSINESS IS AN EASY JOB
WHEN YOU REPRESENT A COMPANY
OFFERING
ATTRACTIVE BENEFITS & FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS
AND HAS
WELL KNOWN BUSINESS MEN AS DIRECTORS
APPROACH or WRITE IMMEDIATELY TO:
THE SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS
Industrial & Prudential Assc. Co., Ltd.
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD

Govt. Must Protect Indian Shipping Interests

DUTY TO "INTERVENE AND STOP THIS UNJUST FREIGHT WAR"

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla:—

The Committee of this Chamber had addressed Government in October 1933 regarding competition carried on by foreign shipping interests against the small Indian steamship companies plying on the coast of India. They regret to note that, so far, Government have not been pleased to send any reply to the same. Since then, my Committee understand, the position of these small steamship companies has been worsened; and in view of this, they would further like to address Government in the matter as under:

VICEROY'S ASSURANCE

In the first place, my Committee would like to refer to the assurance that His Excellency the Viceroy gave to the deputation of Indian shipowners that waited upon him in October 1932, that if the freight war waged against small steamship companies was not stopped and if they were not taken into Conference by the larger shipping companies plying on the coasts of India on reasonable terms, steps would be taken to call a Conference of all interests so that the small steamship companies might form part of the Conference and live and grow as an integral part of an Indian Mercantile Marine. My Committee understand that on the basis of this assurance, negotiations did occur between the Association of Small Steamship Companies and the Conference Liners regarding the admission of the former in the Conference. These negotiations unfortunately did not fructify, and the matter appears to have come to a deadlock. In order to get the position out of the deadlock and to enable the parties to come to an amicable settlement, what is now required, my Committee submit, is a conference of all interests concerned, as promised by His Excellency Lord Willingdon in October 1932. My Committee are of opinion that the time has come to move in this direction before serious harm is done to Indian shipping interests.

WORKING AT A LOSS.

The need for such a conference has become urgent on account of the recent events culminating in a freight war which has substantially reduced the rates of freight from all the important ports on the coast. The entire shipping engaged in the coasting trade of the country is to-day working at a loss, and my Committee feel that it is the duty of Government to prevent this internecine warfare before the resources of the Indian companies are seriously crippled.

The question of freigth rate is not alone in the field. There is further the whole question of Indian companies participating in the coastal trade with adequate tonnage, on which point repeated assurances have been given by Government. My Committee are informed that in recent times there has been an increase of about 80,000 tons in non-Indian shipping, while there has been no corresponding increase in the tonnage of the small Indian steam ship companies. Amongst the reasons leading to this position, appears to be the insistence on the part of non-Indian companies and the older companies that no negotiations would be started for admission into Conference agreement of small Indian companies unless they restrict the volume of their tonnage to the present capacity.

GOVT. MUST INTERVENE.

Such an insistence appears, to my Committee, to be mischievous and in direct controvention of the spirit of the undertaking given by the Government of India. My Committee are, therefore, of opinion that the time has come for Government to intervene in the matter and to see that the pledges and assurances given to Indian shipping are fulfilled in letter and spirit before the Indian interests are seriously crippled.

Twenty Years After

NEW WARS ARE BEING PREPARED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, July 28.

(By Air Mail.)

What an irony of fate that on the eve of the twentieth anniversary of the Great War of 1914, there is not one country in the world over which does not hand the shadow of a greater and more disastrous war! The evidence is written large upon the world affairs. In France, in Italy, in the United States, alarmist speeches and the piling up of arms are becoming so common as to pass almost unnoticed. And in Britain, Mr. Baldwin, Lord Hailsham, Lord Londonderry and Lord Halifax are vieing with each other in announcing and defending increased armaments. Their speeches remind us that the peace-loving constitutional masters of Great Britain are piling up huge fortunes out of the death and agony of thousands of defenceless peasants in the war hell of the Gran Chaco

RE-ARMAMENT WITH A VENGEANCE.

In fact all Europe is talking today of the dangers of a new war, and everywhere armaments are being piled up for defence against the menace. Britain, whose sure shield was the Navy, is now reorganising and strengthening her air forces to conform with "changed" conditions. France has built a great ring of steel and concrete fortifications along her eastern frontier. She is talking of extending them to the Channel coast, thus strengthening her coastal defences Mussolini has informed the world that Italy is to build new battleships, to reorganise her air force, and is to struggle to make herself independent of foreign supplies of food.

Poland is on guard to keep her outlet to the sea along the Polish "corridor". Even peaceful Switzerland has increased its expenditure on armaments, while Belgium, on whose soil so many of the battles of the Powers have been fought, is trying to work out her best line of defence in the war which everyone fears.

Soviet Russia is making great strides with her mechanised army, is building naval units and aeroplanes, tanks and tractors, and on top of military preparations, is seeking to conclude non-aggression pacts with her powerful neighbours, Germany and Japan.

How feverishly Italian imperialism is re-arming can be clearly seen in the town of Brescia. The Breda Works have received the order to supply within the shortest period for the Army 500 machine-guns. Each company of soldiers is to be supplied with four machine-guns. In other factories in this town other war material is being manufactured, principally for the artillery. In all the factories which manufacture war material there are countless military experts appointed by the commands of the different sections of the artillery, and military commissions appointed to control production. At the Tempini Works the exploitation of the workers engaged in the production of 400,000 shells and shell-cases of various calibre for cannons becomes more and more intense. The women and the young workers, who form the majority of the workers there have to complete eight hours' work without a break and the work is exceedingly heavy. The turning of shells has to be done with the workers standing in water, owing to the need to keep the blades of the lathes cooled. These workers, men and women, engaged in this work, are paid eight to nine lire a day, including bonus.

MARSHAL PETAIN'S WARNING.

A warning to the nation that the next war will break out like a "flash of lightning" was given the other day by Marshal Petain, the French Minister of War. He was addressing a Congress of Reserve Officers at St. Malo. At a time, he declared, when the most audacious enterprises were making their echoes heard throughout the world, France must be vigilant in the preservation of her ideals and the patrimony she had won at the cost of terrible sacrifice. He added: "Will it (the outbreak of war) find you prepared from the first day to be leaders of men? You must remember that the whole nation over all its territory must be prepared to face the trials of a sudden attack. It will be for the Reserve Officers to prepare their fellow countrymen, morally and materially. You, who form the first line of our defence, will have a few hours at most to take up your posts and put in motion the delicate technical tasks which fall to you."

AIR MANOEUVRES.

The most important air manoeuvres ever held in France were begun in the Lyons area on Wednesday last and were continued until yesterday. The main object was to test the delay in getting defence arms into operation and to consider how the civil departmental and urban authorities, and the population, can co-operate with the military authorities. Day and night the people of Lyons heard the roar of engines and the screeching of sirens, and saw smoke screens drifting acrois the sky. The manoeuvres to be held over Paris next month, however, will be of a completely different type. Their main purpose will be to study problems of attack and the population will take no part in them.

President Roosevelt held an inspection of the crew of the cruiser Hoyston in mid-Pacific on Saturday afternoon, and promised the men that they would see the U. S. Navy built up to Treaty strength within three or four years. His remarks are taken to endorse the recent indications from Washington that no time is to be lost in proceeding with the shipbuilding programme. A recommendation that immediate action be taken to strengthen the United States Army Air Force sufficient to meet "the most serious threat of war against our country that can be conceived" is made in a report of the Aviation Investigation Committee. The Committee was appointed by Mr. Newton T. Baker, Secretary of War, and declares that the Army's Air Force requires immediate and extensive modernization by the expansion of the Force to 2,320 'planes, as provided for in the Congressional Act of 1926.

London from Monday until yesterday spent its nights disturbed by the drone of aeroplanes and distracted by searchlight beams. This was in order to assure the citizens that due care is being taken to protect them from attack by air. But, say the experts, there is no 100 per cent. defence against air attack. Some part of the attacking force must always get through. Hence this week's manoeuvres ought really to be described as exercises in attack, for obviously the success of the attacking force is what will most interest the R.A.F. brasshats. And it was Mr. Baldwin, who explained that the object of an air force is to enable Great Britain to kill more of the enemy's people, men, women and children, it comes to that, more quickly, than he can kill his. This same Mr. Baldwin now says regarding the increase of the air force. "My own conviction is that such action on our part will make it not more difficult but less difficult to proceed with our efforts to secure some limitation of armaments."

NO PRETENCE OF DISARMAMENT.

But Rothermere has patience with Mr. Baldwin, anyway. His "Sunday Dispatch" came out boldly with "The Government's air programme is not merely miserably inadequate. It is a plain indication that the disarmament bee is still buzzing in the Government's bonnet." No pretence of disarmament for the apostle of capitalist dictatorship. His paper says: "We expect little of Parliament....", which doubtless expresses Rothermere's real desire—to follow Germany and get a Goering who will build aeroplanes without any democratic restriction.

The immediate question is what will be the spark that will set the European powder magazine alight. Will it be the Saar, which votes next year whether to remain autonomous under the League, to return to German sovereignty, or to be ceded to France? Or will it be the mass of unsettled quarrels between France and Italy, the aftermath of Austria's struggle for independence, or the German demand for equality of armaments? Whatever the foundation for the fear of war, all nations in Europe seem bent on preparing for it only twenty years after the great war which was to end for all time the menace of war itself.

ORDERS FOR SUPERCESSION

Charge-Sheet Against Ajmer Municipality

(From Our Correspondent.)
AJMER, August 2.

The Local Government's orders for the supersession of the Ajmer Municipality have now been received for publication.

In view of the general dissatisfaction with the administration of the Ajmer Municipality and the numerous complaints received during the Autumn of 1933, the Local Government appointed a committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner to investigate and report on the administration of the Municipality, and to make any recommendations on the shortcomings.

Copies of the Inquiry Committee report and the Local Government's summary of the said report were then submitted to the Chairman of the Municipality calling upon them to show cause why the committee should not be superseded. In their reply, the Municipality asserted that they were not responsible for the misdeeds of their predecessors. They removed misapprehensions in the report, and finally challenged the validity of the Inquiry Committee's findings.

CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST MUNICIPALITY

In his order, the Chief Commissioner observes that several of the difficulties mentioned by the Ajmer Municipality are common to other municipalities also, and that lack of Government grants or loans were due to their own omission to submit properly prepared schemes. The long periods for which the majority of the Municipality members worked on the committee did not justify the Municipality's shouldering off the responsibility on to their predecessors. The apathy of the Municipality was shaken off, only when local criticism was assuming enormous proportions and supersession seemed to threaten them. Among the failing brought to light and not disproved by the Municipality, are dilatoriness and inefficiecy in the disposal of public work; collection of taxes, neglect of their duty in safeguarding the property of the public and of the Government entrusted to their charge; wasteful expenditure of public money. The various elected committees of the past ten years have shown a lack of determination or capacity to tackle the major problems facing them.

COMMISSIONER'S NOMINEES

The Chief Commissioner holds the view it would be no use dissolving the present committee and electing a fresh one under the rules, as such a course would not serve the public interests better than the previous ones.

Under the powers vested in him, the Chief Commissioner has superseded the present Municipal Committee and has appointed a Committee of ten nominated members to perform the duties imposed by the regulation.

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

The Director of Information Bureau in a communique to the Press contradicts a Press report that the Hyderabad and Madras Governments have decided to contruct a joint reservoir in connexion with the Tungabhadra Project.

"The matter is under consideration", says the Press Note, "and both the Governments are contemplating the feasibility of the project. Even the revenue forecast has not yet been prepared by the Revenue Department of the Hyderabad Government, and until this is received, it cannot be said that the project will be a productive undertaking."

In this connexion it is understood that a conference of representatives of the two Governments will be held at Hyderabad next week.—A P.

UNSAFE FOR TRAFFIC

The Divisional Superintendent, Jhansi G.I.P. wires under date 5 as follows:—

The line was sunk at mileage 527 at eight hours today between Bhopal and Phanda on the Bhopal Ujjain section and is unsafe for traffic.

Passengers are being transhipped.

The probable duration of the interruption is three days.—A. P.

EXCISE ON IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

S. Indian Chamber's Strong Protest

MADRAS (By Mail).

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce received a memorial from the Tata Iron and Steel Co Madras Branch and the Iron merchants of Madras re questing the Chamber to protest against the provisions of the Iron and Steel Industries Bill introduced by the Government. The Chamber has addresed a telegram to the Government of India and certain members of the Legislative Assembly protesting against the Bill.

The following is the text of the telegram:

"The Southern India Chamber of Commerce strongly protest-against the imposition of any excise duty on iron and steel products as consumers are already long overburdened with high prices following the Protective Policy and as recovery of other trades and industries will be further retarded. The Chamber strongly opposes the system of preference to British goods being extended to new items except by fresh reciprocal arrangements.

ALARM OS NEW LOWER DUTIES

The Chamer is alarmed at the prospect of new lower duties coming into force before 31st October as heavy stocks in the market and due for delivery in the interval are bound to cause immense losses all over the country."—A. P.

THE WHITE PAPER

(Continued from page 6)

devote his energy to exposing the methods of the Japanese he would do a great service to my country and to Lancashire. As it is, he is doing harm to Lancashire and is both playing into the hands of extremists in India and increasing the difficulty of those who love both India and England and are working for co-operation between the two countries." Side by side, with Sir Homi's letter to the "Times", lecturing to Mr. Churchill, lobbies of the House of Commons are alive with the rumour that Lord Willingdon has given a threat to Sir Samuel Hoare that the White Paper proposals must be given effect to in toto failing which his Lordship would be compelled to resign the Viceregal 'gadi.' Though I have reasons to believe that Lord Willingdon is incapable of giving any threats to the Secretary of State, who has earned a reputation for effectively dealing with those who attempt to bully him, rumour goes that his Lordship has asked for a definite undertaking from the Secretary of State that Law and Order in the Indian Provinces will be transferred to a responsible Minister under the new Constitution. It is incredible to believe, however gullible one may try to be, that Sir Samuel Hoare has remained silent over Lord Willingdon's threat.

Thus as the cricket encounters at Oval and Lord's are providing us with plenty of afternoon fun, the present fight for the Indian "Ashes" between Churchillites and Baldwin and Co., is providing us with a first class entertainment. As Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the other day, some one ought to contribute extra humour to the present political campaign by telling Mr. Churchill that Sir Samuel Hoare is an utter failure in safeguarding the interests of Lancashire merchants. Mr. Mehta's contention, as he put it humorously at a meeting, is that modern Lancashire has not obtained adequate safeguards at the hands of Sir Samuel in comparison to the safeguards provided for by the Hindu Law to the Hindu women. A common friend of the Churchillites and Mr. Mehta has undertaken to convey this view to Churchill junior so that the life of a Hindu woman may be immortalised in the columns of "Sunday Despatch", where Ranodolph is having a weekly searchlight.

Labour Undecided

Just as we, Indians, are mere interested spectators in the seemingly domestic fight of the Conservative leaders, the Liberals and the members of the Labour Party are equally sphinx-like in their attitude towards the India issue. The attitude of Labour is, however, significant in view of the fact that it has been repeatedly suggested that the Labour members of the Joint Select Committee are in complete disagreement with the draft report of Lord Linlithgow, the chairman of the Joint Select Committee. It is understood, so say the "Daily Mail" and the "Morning Post", that Major Attlee has tabled a number of amendments to the recommendations of Lord Linlithgow with a view to meet the Indian wishes. Attempts to obtain authoritative confirmation or denials of this report by the Labour members have brought out nothing but a laconic "We don't know." My information, however, gathered through the sources that are intimately in touch with the Labour lobbies of the House of Commons, is that the Labour members have not tabled any amendments to the Chairman's report, as they intend to hold counsels with their party chief during the forthcoming summer vacation. The fact is the Labour Party is not of one mind so far as India issue is concerned. Men like Clynes and Henderson are not inclined to support Lansbury, and Sir Stafford Cripps in their suggestion that Inda should be allowed to hold a Constituent Assembly. Nor are they prepared to support those who are anxious to make fundamental changes in the Indian constitution. After all Clynes, Henderson and Major Attlee are more influential with the Labour Party and the Trade Union Congress than men like Sir Stafford Cripps, Morgan Jones and Tom Williams.

SUGAR MARKETING SCHEME

Detrimental To Deccan

FAILURE OF BRUSSELS CONFERENCE

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The Sugar Merchants Association has issued the following weekly review:—

The Sugar Market throughout during the week under review was stagnant and the offtake was poor owing to heavy rains during the whole week. Goods lying in the docks could not be cleared due to incessant rains and the merchants will suffer unnecessarily the Port Trust charges. Bombay Port Trust methods have handicapped the Sugar trade of Bombay and although too much is talked, nothing is really done to help the trade. The diversion of Trade to Kathiawar ports began with sugar and it still predominates in sugar but strangly no care or help whatsoever is thought essential for sugar trade. Recently some merchants approached the Port Trust manager with a request to allow free days on non-weather working days but the manager never cars to listen to the complaints. The Trustees are requested to go into such genuine requests and assure the trade of their help.

Market in Java is quiet, and no change in rates is reported. There was very little business in forward at Rs. 4/0/6.

There was evidence some activity in buying at Bedi-bunder, and there was a business of 1,000 tons at Rs. 4/1/0 equivalent to Rs. 4/13/6 a Kathiawar maund; whereas in the interior of Kathiawar, Sugar is sold at Rs. 3 a maund or even lower. These rates when worked out mean more than 75 per cent rebate in Duty. There is a keen competition between Bedi Bunder and Navlakhi ports.

Rates in Cawnpore for Indian Sugars ruled very steady and the stock is spreading out slowly into consumption

MARKETING SCHEME.

The scheme of marketing Indian Sugar will be discuss at Calcutta next week. If an agreement is reached, Bihar and U. P. Mills will be benefitted at the cost of Madras and Bombay Presidency Mills, which will be losing heavily as a result of keener competition between Java and Indian sugars at these ports. The premium in rates of Deshi Sugars such as that of Belapur will like wise disappear and it will be forced to sell in competition with Northern India, Bihar and Java Sugars.

The future of Market is very uncertain as the world Conference which recently met at Brussels has failed to reach an agreement.

Arrivals:—S. S. Kenya and S. S. Wartenfelse arrived during the week with about 7,500 bags of African Sugar and about 2,500 bags of Egyptian sugar respectively. S. S. Himalaya and S. S. Arabia are expected to arrive on about the 7th instant.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week estimated at about 5,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 70,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/15/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4/3/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Himalya Rs. 4/1/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 4/0/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Nawab Rs. 4/1/0 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Rs. 4/0/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment August Rs. 4/0/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 4/0/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 4/0/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/15/9 per cwt.

Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/8/0 per cwt.

British Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/6/0 per cwt.

Swadeshi Sugar:—
Keshar Sugar Factory Rs. 14/14 per cwt.
Sarya Sugar Factory Rs 14/13 per cwt.
Partabpur Mill Rs. 13/13 per cwt.
Cawnpori Gutai Mill Rs. 22 per six mnds.

Tone:—Steady

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 4.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. Ton—
Buyers paid £11:3:9 Aug-Sept.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. Ton—
Sellers £12:5:0 Aug-Sept.

Linseed, Bombay, London, C.I.F. Ton:—

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 3.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1932-33	Corresponding Week 1933
Total in sight (excluding linters)	29	29	61	61 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	22	22	52	52 ,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	27	27	94	94 ,,
Of which to Japan	9	9	14	14 ,,
Of which to China	—	—	5	5 ,,
Of which to Great Britain	7	7	9	9 ,,
Of which to Germany	4	4	29	29 ,,
Stock at New York	—	59	—	142 ,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2,408	—	2,996 ,,
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1,134	—	1,178 ,,
World's Visible Supply	—	7,452	—	8,226 ,,
Of which American Cotton	—	5,293	—	6,476 ,,
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	81	81	129	129 ,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	17	17	33	33 ,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands (New Season)

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £ s. d.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	80 0 0
Bengal Iron 7-71/2 per cent Preference	0 8 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	102 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 12 9
Cables & Wirgless 7-1/2 p.c. Ord A Stock	13 0 0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord	2 16 3
Calcutta Tramways (Ord.)	1 6 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 6 6
Genl. & Coml. Invest Trust Defd. Stock	69 0 0
East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord.	1 6 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 10 0
Great Western Rly. Ord Stock	52 5 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	136 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 18 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 6
Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 per cent Debs.	103 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram & S. Ord.	1 15 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb	92 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	111 0 0
Tata Power 7-1/2 .pc. 'B' Debs. 1939-50	112 0 0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of he Affairs of the Bank, as on the 27th July 1934.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public Deposits	6,85,68,000
Other Deposits	75,45,36,000
Sundries	99,88,000
Rupees	94,20,92,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	33,41,45,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	11,50,00,000
Loans	2,05,78,000
Cash Credits	15,17,65,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,39,14,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	23,38,000
Dead Stock	2,49,83,000
Sundries	21,00,000
Balances with other Banks	12,94,000
	67,61,18,000
Cash	26,59,74,000
Rupees	94,20,92,000

The above balance sheet includes:

Deposits in London	£ 916,900
Advances and Investments in London	£1,580,000
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 100,400

Percentage 31.92.
Bank Rate 3-1/2 per cent.

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Public Deposits	81,000 Decrease
Other Deposits	1,28,94,000 Decrease

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	1,45,29,000 Decrease
Loans	4,03,000 Decrease
Cash Credits	2,08,000 Increase
Bills Discounted & Purchased	20,89,000 Decrease
Cash	2,44,32,000 Increase
Ways and Means Advances to the Govt of India	2,00,00,000 Decrease

Percentage 31.92.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 4.

Smoked sheet standard ribber per lb.—
Sellers 7-1/4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 4.

October	13.05
December	13.17
January	13.21
March	13.35
May	13.37
July	13.42
Middling Spot	13.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 4.

October	13.02
December	13.17
January	13.20
Middling Spot	13.02

New York, Aug. 4.
New York, 10-55 a.m.—Closed.
New York, Noon Call:—Closed.

NEW YORK COFEE MARKET.

New York, Aug. 4.
Not quoted.
Unquoted

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug 4.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	Bales. 10,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 4.

Silver.—Market is steady.

Spot	20-11/16
Forward	20-13/16

GOLD.

London, Aug. 4.

Gold bars fine per oz. £6:13:0½

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 4.

Bank bills 3 months market Rate	0-3/4 p.c. to 0-13/16 p.c.
Bank bills 6 months market Rate	1 p.c. to 1 p.c.
Fine trade bills 3 months market Rate	2 p.c.
Fine trade bills 6 months Market Rate	2½ p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest Day to Day Loan	0-1/2 p.c. to 0-1/2 p.c.
Interest 7-Days' Market Loan	0-3/4 p.c. to 0-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 4.

T.T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.94
Amsterdam	7.43-3/4
Brussels	21.44
Madrid	36.82
Milan	58.65
Berne	15.41½
Paris	76.28
Prague	121.25
New York Closing Cross Rate	5.04-5/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 4.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels,—
Sellers 25/9 August.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels,—
Sellers 25/9 August.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels—
Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta, per cwt 6/3 Aug/Oct. Sellers

C & F Bombay per Cwt 6 Aug/Oct Sellers

C & Karachi per Cwt. 6 Aug/Oct. Sellers

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 4.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, Per Cwt.—
Sellers 20/7½ August.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, Per Cwt.—
Sellers 21/1½ Sep/Dec.
Sellers £12:12:6 Aug/Sept.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont't) C.I.F. Tone—
Sellers £10:8:9 Aug-Sept.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull C.I.F Ton—
Sellers £9:18:9 Aug/Sep.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, C.I.F. Ton:—
No offers.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1934

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In India's Prosperity Lies World's Salvation

"ONLY COUNTRY OF GLAMOUR & GLOW"

Gandhiji And Tagore Her Luminous Lights, Says Famous Humorist

KARACHI, August 5.

Mr. Laszlo Schwartz, the world famous caricaturist, humorist and violinist who has girdled round the world on more than three occasions came to Karachi on a flying visit. During his busy stay, he spared a few minutes and gave a special interview to the "United Press" representative.

TWO LUMINOUS LIGHTS.

In the course of the interview, Mr. Laszlo answered a fusillade of questions about the topics concerning the world in general and India in particular. He informed that India was the only country with its glamour and glow on the surface of this Globe that had attracted him very much. It has inspired him with confidence that the World's salvation lay in its prosperity and progress. Mahatma Gandhi and Poet Rabindranath Tagore, he said, were two luminous lights that shone brilliantly on its fermament. The latter lives in the ivory tower of his own and walks on flowers and purling streams of his creation . . . According to him, he was not a realist but idealist—a champion of India's out-spokenness.

IN CLOAK OF CHRIST.

The former he has already visualised in the cloak of Jesus Christ and had written a beautiful treatise dealing with his salient feature with the best of his ability. He found fault with Gandhiji for inflicting self-torture to atone for the sins of others. It was outrageous to put oneself into all sorts of racks, keeping people all round on tenter-hooks.

AS JESUS FELL.

He believed in one life and one death and thought futile therefore to let go that also. Christ Jesus committed the same mistake of non-resistence which he is perpetrating now. One day he will fall as fell Jesus, the Great. He said in his new book "The Fragrant Intellect" which is in the Press at New York, he has devoted more chapters to India than to any country. He deals there, various schools of thought all the world over and his own reminiscenes and experiences about them as he saw with ocular proof.

INDIA IN MELTING POT.

In reply to a query, he said, it was not the United States of America that was in the melting pot but it is India that is in. One is simply flabberghasted when for the first time one lands on the soil of India. Looking from its religious, economical, political, dialectical or any other point of view one falls into a maze and comes to the conclusion that the extremes, about which he heard so much, at last met there. It is the museum of "linguas".

DEROGATORY IMITATION.

What India needed, he said, was a "ministry of discrimination" and provide the same for the Indian masses. Shear imitation of the West was derogatory.

Before the talk was wound up, he asked the representative to inform the Indians that he was very much interested in India's freedom and was sure, if instead of relying upon mere inspiration, the Indians believed in perspiration that day would not be far off when like Hungary, his own Native land. India would once more enjoy its liberty and sing its glorious songs.—United Press.

CREDULOUS LADY PAYS DEARLY

Rs. 30,000 Gone, But God As Elusive As Ever

POLICE ON TRACK OF "INSPIRED" WOMAN

SHIKARPUR, Aug. 5.

An interesting case of cheating has been brought to light.

It is stated that a Hindu woman who was known in the town for her so-called spiritual powers inspired confidence in a lady, wife of a wealthy Sethia and extracted from her Rs. 20,000 in cash and Rs. 10,000 by way of jewellery, on pretence of showing her God as if it was a thing to be perceived by the senses.

This clever ruse of the priestly woman leaked out and the matter was reported to the Panchayat and eventually to the Police who are investigating.—United Press.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN JODHPUR

Govt.'s Firm Attitude Towards Lincenses

JODHPUR, Aug. 4.

A special feature on the working of the Excise Department of Jodhpur State for 1932-33, shows that preventive work of illicit distillation on a large scale was carried out in the districts of Didwana, Nagore, Sambhar and Parbatsar. The Jodhpur Government in order to put an end to this practice offered handsome rewards to informers, and put up a strong resistance. The result was a large number of cases of illicit distillation were detected and huge quantities of liquor which was smuggled into Marwar from Tharad and Shekhawati borders were seized. The biggest haul up being one of 411 bottles of Tharad liquor in Sanchor district, a record seizure.

LICENSEES' REFUSAL.

Another feature of the report which is worthy of note is that when Mr. Anand Swarup Mathur, Superintendent of Excise and Salt Department took charge of the department in August, 1932 a strong protest made by the licensees, who were mostly Kalals and Sunghas, contended that if the order of the Government for depositing cash securities would be cancelled, they would bid for shops.

GOVT'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

The Jodhpur Government creditably adopted a firm attitude not to budge an inch and decided to hold auctions in the districts at important places and give shops to Rajputs, Khatiks and Kumbhars and to others who deposited cash securities. The curtain was, however, finally rung down when the licensees themselves came round and repented for their misconduct.—United Press.

TRIPLE MURDERER TO DIE

Appeals Dismissed And Death Sentence Confirmed

LAHORE, August 3.

The story of gruesome murders of a police constable, a Sufaidposh and a boy servant of a signaller of Rohtak was related today before the Division Bench consisting of Justices Addison and Abdul Reshid of Lahore High Court when appeals of Mughla, a notorious desperado in three different cases dismissed and his sentence of death in each case was confirmed.

In the first case Mughla stood charge with having committed murder of Abdul Majid a constable on January 4 last. It is alleged that Mughla was on inimical terms with Sub-Inspector Mohamed Sharif of Senepat, a Sub-Division in the District of Rohtak. On the day in question Mughla went armed with a gun to the house of sub-Inspector, who was out of station, but the deceased constable was sitting in his place in the verandah.

Mughla mistaking the deceased for the Sub-Inspector fired four gun shots at him. The deceased received 13 injuries and died on the spot. While leaving the accused proclaimed his name to the people and challenged them to catch him but no body dared touch him.

In the second case he was alleged to have shot dead Shor Singh, a jat Sufaidposh and escaped.

In the third case the accused shot dead Baru, a servant of a signaller and absconded.

He was at last arrested on May 1, last and was placed on trial and sentenced to death in each case.—United Press.

UNDERTRIALS ESCAPE

Police Submit Charge Sheet

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

In connection with the escape of the four undertrial prisoners in the Inter-Provincial Terrorist Conspiracy Case from Alipore Central Jail on July 31 last, the police submitted a charge sheet to-day before Mr. L. K. Sen, Police Magistrate, of Alipore against ten persons under Section 109 read with Section 224 of I. P. C. (aiding one another in resisting their lawful apprehension).

The hearing adjourned till August 11.—United Press.

Alleged Harassment By Caste Hindus

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 5.

Secretary, Borsad Taluka Harijan Sevak Sangh in the course of a statement describes the alleged harassment of Harijans of the village of Ambali by caste Hindus under the belief that the epidemic raging among the cattle was caused by black magic practised by the Harijans.

It is stated that the caste Hindus called the Harijans and asked them to stop the magic. The Harijans told them to observe cleanliness whereupon several caste Hindus threatened to assault them with lathis. The Harijans took to their heels.

Several days later some caste Hindus armed with dharias and lathis raided at night the Harijan locality but the Harijans fled and lodged a compiaint at the police station.—A. P.

JODHPUR BAN NOT YET LIFTED

JODHPUR, August 5.

The local Nationalists are much perturbed over the continued and inexplicable silence of the Jodhpur State Authorities in the matter of not lifting the ban from the Marwari Youth League and Marwar Hilkaven Sabha which were declared uniawful three years back.—United Press.

GANDHIJI AT WARDHA

Appears Pulled Down But Cheerful

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 5

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Kastoorba Gandhi, Kaka Kaleiker, Mr. Thakkar and Mr. Mahadeo Desai arrived by the Nagpur Mail this morning.

They were received at the station by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, and President and Secretary of the Local Congress Committee.

Gandhiji appeared pulled down but he was cheerful and did not feel it necessary to be examined by a doctor just yet.

Dr Shahani, Civil Surgeon, Captain Sherlekar, Mr. De Varadpande are examining him at nine.—A. P.

NATIONALIST PARTY CONFERENCE

Will Be Held At Calcutta On Aug. 18 And 19

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

At the request of Sir P. C. Ray, Pandit Malaviya has agreed to hold the Nationalist Party Conference on 18th and 19th August in Calcutta instead of at Benares. —A. P.

Moonje And Aney For Nagpur

BENARES, August 5.

Mr. M. S. Aney and Dr. Moonje who have been staying with Pandit Malaviya during the last few days left this morning for Nagpur by Bombay Mail.—A. P.

Woman Congress Worker For Karachi Corporation

KARACHI, Aug. 5.

For the first time in the history of the Karachi Municipal Corporation, a lady in the person of Miss Jethi, Sipahimalani, B.A., a Congress worker has announced her intention to contest for a seat.

Brisk canvassing is going on to secure her position.—United Press.

MURDERED HIS UNCLE

Jat Youth Sentenced To Death

JULLUNDER, Aug. 3.

In the alleged murder of his aged uncle, Achhar Singh of Village Kotla Surajwal in Nakodar Tehsil, one Lal Singh, Jat youth was convicted under Section 302 I. P. C. by Mr. A. R. Corneilius, I. C. S. District and Sessions Judge, Jullundar and sentenced to death.

The deceased was a childless widower and had given some land for the construction of a mosque against the accused's consent. As alleged by the prosecution, the deceased was made drunk and done to death with a "gandasa."

His body, cut into two parts, was recovered from the "Mend" beside the river Sutlej.—United Press.

Hindu Noble Women And Men In Nizam's Palace

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Aug. 4.

An interesting experiment was made some time back of appointing Hindu noblemen and noblewomen on the staff of the Princes, when Baja Ram Deo Rao was appointed A.D.C. to Prince Azam Jah Bahadur, Heir Apparent, and his wife was appointed Lady-in-Waiting to Princess Durr Shevrar, the Heir-Apparent's consort. Raja Dhonde Raj, of the family of Raja Rai Rayan, a former Prime Minister of Hyderabad, has been appointed A.D.C. to Prince Moazam Jah Bahadur, the younger Prince, and Rani Dhonde Raj has been appointed Lady-in-Waiting to Princess Niloufer.—United Press.

POLICE OFFICERS' APPEAL DISMISSED

Habigunj Satyagrahi Procession Sequel

SYLHET, Aug. 4.

The appeal preferred by Mr. Jaques, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sylhet and two other police officers against the order awarding damages of Rs. 509 for bodily injury inflicted upon one Narendralal Das by the defendents was dismissed to-day by Mr. A. P. Neogi, Additional Sub-judge.

The case for the respondent was that on July 1 1930, while a batch of Satyagrahi volunteers were leading a procession in Habigunj town as a protest against the order of the Sub-Divisional officer, under Section 144 Cr.P.C. prohibiting all meetings and processions the respondent with others was following the procession in an ambulance car with Red Cross badges with a view to giving first aid to persons suffering physical injuries.

The appellant it was alleged illegally and unjustifiably assaulted the respondent and his companions resulting in his left elbow being dislocated in addition to other injuries.

The respondent claimed damages of Rs. 509 which was granted by the Lower Court.—A. P.

Gandhiji's Assurance To Middle Classes

BALANCE OF BIHAR RELIEF FUND WILL BE SPENT FOR THEM

PATNA, Aug. 4.

The following is a summary of the authorised translation of Gandhiji's speech delivered at the Wheeler Senate Hall yesterday, moving confidence resolution at the meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee:

"It is in the fitness of things that we are having a resolution regarding confidence and not expressing elaborate appreciation. The resolution is necessary in order to tell the public that the Managing Cimmittee retain their confidence and that the General Committee want it to go ahead with the work. It is worth noting that the Committee has expended just a little less than half the funds at its disposal. Not that it could not spend it all, but knew its limitations. I am in a position to move the resolution, though I have not been able to go through report as I have been in constant touch with the actual work of the Committee.

MIDDLE CLASSES COMPLAINT.

There is a complaint that the Committee has not been mindful of the interests of midddle classes. Inasmuch as it has spent something like Rs. 22,000 in helping middle classes, the complaint is hardly just, because the total amount alloted is Rs. 5 lakhs and I am here to give an assurance that the balance will be spent for middle classes. Government distributed Rs. 22 lakhs for the relief. Government being in a better position to ascertain the condition of these classes, the B. C. R. C. naturally concentrate attenton on relief of poorer classes, inasmuch as it knows their condition and their grievances better than any other agency. It was well that there was natural division of functions between the official agency and our agency.

RAILWAYS & TATAS THANKED

I am thankful to the railway companies and Tatas for the concessions and help that they have extended, but I associate myself with Babu Rajendra Prasad in saying that they should continue the concessions unless they have strong reasons not to do so. We are ready with full audited accounts to-day. This is a thing that public organisations can ill afford to neglect and we should always be ready to account for our receipts day to day. In conclusion I ask you to note that the Committee is not making further appeal for funds mainly at my instance. It is not that we do not want more money. The sum of Rs. 83 lakhs received for the Viceroy's Fund and by the B. C. R. C is hardly enough for our needs, but we cannot appeal for more so long as we have not disbursed all the funds at our disposal.—A. P.

NEW ELECTION - CAMPAIGN IN DRUG DT.

Candidates Novel Demonstrations

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

A novel method to secure the vote was adopted by some candidates in the Drug District. The Election Campaign is it is said in full swing and rival candidates arriving with each other to demonstrate their heartfelt sympathy with the masses. It is common knowledge that posters, handbills, holding of meetings and demonstrations form the features of an Election Campaign, but these methods did not appeal to the candidates in Drug, some of whom hit upon a nice idea.

Cholera was for sometime raging in the town. Naturally the candidates were anxious to demonstrate how keenly they realised the sufferings of the people. With a view, therefore, to show that they rendered immense public service, some of the Candidates paraded through the streets of the town with a few patients suffering from diseases in motor cars. Even Diarrhoea patients formed the main feature of processions which were headed by the rival candidates themselves. These election "stunts" it is said created mild sensation in the town and the general public watched the demonstrations with mixed feelings of amusement and disgust. Whether these novel methods will succeed in their object or not, only the election results will show.—A. P.

MUSLIM AS EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR

Depressed Class Members' Protest

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

Anent the protest by the Muslim Members of the Madras Legislative Council against the non-appointment of a Muslim Executive Councillor, in the vacancy of Sir Muhammad Usman seven depressed class Members of the Council, namely, Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan, Swami Sahajananda, Rao Saheb Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Saheb N. Sivaraj, Rao Saheb Muniswami Pillai, Mr. H. M. Jagannadham and Mr. P. V. Rajagopal have issued the following statement to the "United Press":-

NO MINORITY MONOPOLY

"It is the unanimous opinion of the Members representing depressed classes in Madras Legislative Council that the Governor in recommending the name of Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam as the Executive Councillor in succession to Sir Muhammad Usman has indeed recognised the claims of all minority communities for a place in the Cabinet and that it is no more a monopoly of just one minority community.

"We are also of opinion that to safeguard our interests a provision statutory or otherwise should be made to secure for depressed classes community a place in the Cabinet in future or even for any vacancy that may occur in near future."—United Press.

First Conference Of All-Ceylon Women

COLOMBO, August 5.

On August 31, and September 1, for the first time in the history of Ceylon, an All-Ceylon Women's Conference will be held in Colombo. Its aim is to bring women together to discuss common problems in education, home life, business life, social welfare and legislation. It should be emphasised that it is non-political and non-religious.

A number of interesting subjects to women will be discussed at the Conference.—United Press.

Prof. Raghavan Honours Satyamurthi

HYDERABAD. (Dn.) Aug. 3.

Mr. Satyamurthi delivered a lecture this morning under the auspices of the Teachers' Association, Secunderabad.

Principal W. Turner, of the Nizam College, who was in the chair, introduced the lecturer as "the Statesman of India," not merely a statesman, because sanity of vision characterised Mr. Satyamurthi as it did not many other politicians. Prof. K. S. Raghavan of the Nizam College gave a dinner in honour of the visitor last night, when Mr. Satyamurthi had a talk on educational subjects with many professions.

He left the station this afternoon for Madras.—United Press.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION

Non-Bailable Arrest Warrant On Editor

LARKANA, August 5.

A non-bailable arrest warrant issued by the Larkana Court has been sent to Karachi to be served on Mr. Rijhumal Agnani, editor "Sansar Samachar", the leading vernacular daily of Sind.

It is stated that the editor of "Sansar Samachar", failed to attend the Court on the day when the case wherein he stands charged for defaming Mr. Hobson, D.S.P., was to be tried.—United Press.

INDIAN SHIPPING THREATENED

TUTICORIN, Aug. 4.

The Indian Chamber has sent the following telegram to the Commerce Member to the Government of India, Simla:—

"The Chamber view with horror and grave apprehension ruinous rate war carried on by the bigger lines under pretext of disagreement among themselves. Causes immense loss to trade and threatens Indian shipping particularly small steamship companies even their existence. Pray interfere take immediate steps save Indian trade and small steamship companies from disaster."—United Press.

JAP GOODS PRICES JUMP UP

Sequel To Imposition Of Quotas In Ceylon

COLOMBO, Aug. 4.

As a result of the announcement regarding the imposition of quotas, the price of Japanese goods went up in the Colombo market yesterday.

In the morning there was a lull in the big business houses in the Pettah chants being not quite decided as to the pulse of the market in the absence of a definite explanation of the terms of the quota system. In the afternoon some business was transacted but the price of the Japanese textiles especially silks was raised.

The Japanese textile trade in Ceylon is almost in the hands of Indian merchants in the Pettah who have gone in recently for larger and larger quantities of textiles goods of all sorts from Japan especially of the cheap variety which find ready market.

It is understood that the Board of Ministers, at their meeting to-day, will consider the situation arising out of the Secretary of State's decision to impose the quota scheme for the importation of Japanese and other foreign textiles by an Order-in-Couuncil over the heads of the Board of Ministers are the State Council —United Press.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.